SEPTEMBER, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 345½.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Haverford township, Delaware county, a dark brindled milch COW, with some white in her face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOSEPH BOND, jun.

Aug. 23, 1796. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, near the plantation of W. Hambilton, Esq; lying between Darby and Marshal's road, a red COW, that does not give milk. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHANIEL RHODES.

Aug. 23, 1796, †

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Moore's town, Burlington county, New-Jersey, on the night of the 24th of June last, a dark bay MARE, about 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, and spavined in her near hind leg. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EDWARD FRENCH.

Aug. 25, 1796. ¶

WAS found trespassing on the plantation of the subscriber, in Haverford township, Delaware county, on the 29th of July, a brown MARE, with one white hind foot, some saddle marks, and some white hair in her forehead, shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. GEORGE BONSALL.

Aug. 29, 1796. *

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MICHAEL ROADS, late of Honey-Brook township, Chester county, deceased, are desired to make speedy payments; and all those having demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, in order for settlement, to

JACOB MILLER, } Executors.
JACOB LANDISS, }

Aug. 22, 1796.

TO BE LET,

A Noted Store in Frankford, for carrying on the dry and wet good business, with accommodations for taking in country produce, which has been occupied as such this thirty years past. The stand is equal to any in the county of Philadelphia. For terms apply to

ISAAC WORREL.

Frankford, August 27, 1796.

To be sold, by private sale,

A House and lot, situate in the township of Evesham, Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, containing two acres of land, one and an half of which is good meadow, with a variety of fruit trees; there is on said lot a new two story frame dwelling house, twenty-four feet by twenty-two, with a good cellar under the whole, and a convenient kitchen adjoining the same, a well with a pump near the door, a good stone smoke-house, with other out buildings. It is a very convenient stand for any mechanical business, being near the road leading from Haddonfield to Mountholly, and on the road leading from Haddonfield to the Cross roads, Foster-town, and Lamberton, within half a mile of Evesham meeting-house, and eleven miles from Coopers' ferries. Any person may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

THOMAS JONES.

August 26th, 1796. *

John David Hechstetter,

ENGRAVER in Wood, Stone and Ivory, lately arrived from Germany,

NOW living in Sixth-street, next door to the new German Catholic Church, at Philadelphia, takes this opportunity to acquaint the public that he carries on the above business of engraving at the said place. He also makes instruments of wood for those who had the misfortune of losing an arm or leg; and likewise models for silversmiths and iron furnaces, at reasonable prices.

N. B. An APPRENTICE to the above business, of honest parents, who can board himself for the first year, is wanted.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1796.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an act of General Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Chester, against a certain CHRISTOPHER HETRERLING, late of the township of Coventry, wheelright, upon which attachment the property of the said Christopher Hetrerling has been attached. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said Christopher Hetrerling to appear, on the third day of September next, at the house of ELIZABETH KEELY, in the township of Vincent, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the directions of the said act.

JONATHAN PUGH,

August 15th, 1796.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of WILLIAM REX, late of Springfield township, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to the subscribers; and all those indebted to the said estate are likewise desired to make speedy payment, to

JESSE REX, } Administrators.
JOHN ACUFF, }

Montgomery county, July 20, 1796. 4w §

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Gwinned township, Montgomery county, near the Spring-house tavern, a bright bay HORSE, 3 years old this spring, between 15 and 16 hands high, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or five dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by JESSE LUKENS.

August 24. §

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, on Staten-Island, on the 13th inst. three NEGRO MEN, one named SAM, belonging to John Journey, thirty-five years old, about five feet ten inches high, middling slim built, yellowish complexion, one of his front teeth broke, stoops, and plays on the fiddle.

NEEN, about twenty-one years old, near six feet high, slim and straight, very black, wears his hair tied, big ankles, and clumsey footed.

WILL, belonging to Barnet Parlee, about twenty-two years old, five feet seven inches high, stout built, yellow complexion, a large scar on his forehead and on one of his cheeks, some impediment in his speech, and occasionally wears his hair tied. Their dress would be difficult to describe, as they took changes with them. Whoever takes up said Negroes, and returns them to the subscribers, near the Old Blazing Star, or secures them in any gaol, and gives information that they may be had, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, or ten dollars, with charges, for each of them.

JOHN JOURNEY,
ALBERT JOURNEY,
BARNET PARLEE.

August 15th, 1796. *

PENNSGROVE forge and premises for sale, or to be let for a term of years, or the subscriber would take a partner, well recommended, that would carry on said works. Said forge is situated in Ashton township, Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania, and in good repair, as are all the other buildings. The terms will be made easy to a good hand. For further particulars, please to enquire of the subscriber,

DILL PENNELL.

August 24th, 1796.

N. B. The premises may be entered at a very short notice, with taking the stock thereto belonging, &c. A team of 5 good young horses to be sold, all together, or separate, as best suits the purchaser. †

WILLIAM DAVIS

HAS just opened, and for sale, at No 53, Market-street (next door to Hall and Sellers' Printing-office) five doors from the corner of Second-street, Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cutlery goods,

consisting of ladies and gentlemens' steel finished, double gilt and common watch-chains, &c. &c. &c.

Aug. 24, 1796.

WAS taken up, about 2 weeks ago, two COWS, the one a pale red, with a star in her forehead, the other her head, neck and shoulders of a dark brindle, her body and hind parts white, with a few dark spots on her back, and branded on one horn. The owner or owners, on proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to me, near Mr. Gray's ferry.

MATTHIAS HOLSTEN.

Kingsessing township, July 29. ‖

Surveyor-General's Office, August 12th, 1796.

PURSUANT to the directions of the Governor, bearing date the 8th of July, 1796, whereby the Land-Officers were directed to examine a variety of claims to donation lands, and report to him what claims are just, and what are doubtful or inadmissable, whereupon the Land-Officers having met this day, and proceeded to investigate the same, agreeably to the testimony exhibited to them, were of opinion that the evidence produced in support of such claims was extremely deficient, and therefore it is ordered, that a postponement of the further consideration of these claims do take place till the 12th day of October next, of which public notice is to be given in the papers.

JOHN HALL, Secretary of the Land-Office.

MILAN, June 6.

The municipality has distributed to the poor of the different parishes 60,000 livres, in order to manifest their joy at the victory gained by Buonaparte on the 30th and 31st ult.

Eight soldiers, guilty of plunder, have been tried and condemned: two to be shot, the other six to 20, 10, and 6 years imprisonment in irons.

Several ordinances have been issued, relative to the payment of the contributions, and the supplying the armies with provisions. A proclamation from the municipality has urged to the citizens the obligation of doing duty as national guards, and has ordered those who cannot do this duty in person to pay 40 sols a day.

June 12.

The resolution passed by the municipality of Milan, with the approbation of the French government, for the abolition of nobility, is the commencement of a new order of things.

No pains are spared to gain over the people by reducing the price of different articles of consumption, and to enlighten them on the subject of their rights. The proclamations of the municipality, and the books circulated by the popular club, have equally contributed to forward this purpose.

The Gazette of the Milanese are read with avidity, in every part of Italy, and will have great influence over the opinions of the public, if they are allowed to be circulated. The Court of Turin has already proscribed them, by prohibiting the introduction of any foreign newspapers, but in spite of this prohibition, the revolutionary gazettes of Milan continue to circulate in Piedmont.

SIEGEN, June 16.

The French, when they crossed the Rhine, and as they advanced, made known by a printed proclamation, that it was against their will that they endeavoured to transfer the theatre of war on the right bank of the Rhine; but that the implacable pride of the German princes had forced them to that step. They said, they did not come as enemies of the inhabitants of the country on this side of the Rhine, and would protect the property of all those who did not fly from their homes; that the Germans ought to treat the French warriors as brothers, and the latter would not fail to do the same, it being strictly enjoined to them. On the contrary the emigrants should ascribe the fault to themselves, if the same protection was not extended to their property left behind.

According to the accounts from Siegburg and its environs, the French have really behaved very well. In this quarter they exact every where contributions. They have demanded 10,000lb. of bread, 40 cows, 15 casks of brandy, a great quantity of shoes, &c. from this town. The greatest part of this contribution has already been furnished, without our having to this moment seen a single Frenchman, except the bearer of the order.—They have also transmitted a polite letter of that kind in the country of Witgenttein; but the bearer, a French horseman, was seized with his letter by an Austrian patrole, and the order may therefore probably remain unexecuted.

BATTLE of KIRPEN.

BONN, June 20.

A bloody action was again fought yesterday between Okeroth and Altenkirchen. The details given vary in some particulars; but they all agree, that the French Grenadiers and dragoons fought like lions, and that every inch of ground the Austrians gained was covered with their own blood. Gen. Kleber advanced during the day upon the enemy, and continued his retreat undisturbed towards night. About 300 wounded were sent here the same day by Gen. Kleber.

The corps of Kleber falls again back to its former position on the Wupper, whilst the divisions of Jourdan's army that had crossed the Rhine occupy already their former positions between Mayence and Coblentz.

The French attribute the check they suffered near Wetzlaer to the great superiority of the Austrians, who amounted to from 15 to 20,000 men, whilst the division of Lefevre was not half so numerous.

COLOGNE, June 21.

The Austrians have arrived at Deutz opposite this city. It is said, they intend in earnest to attack Dusseldorf. We hear this moment, that 8000 men of the army of the North and several battalions of Batavians marched from Holland, to reinforce the French at Dusseldorff.

FRANKFORT, June 11.

The whole army which opposes the French, from Frankfort to the Lahn, is above 80,000 strong, including 12,000 men detached from field-marshal Wurmser to the Archduke. The latter corps, which is commanded by the generals Stader and Hotze, passed the Maine near Welchdorf or Neu-Isenburg, a league from this city. As soon as the proper dispositions shall be made, the main army of the Archduke will attack the French on the Lahn.

PARIS, July 2.

We have certainly taken possession of Leghorn, Ancona and Civita Vecchia. It is said, that at Leghorn we took from the English stores and shipping, to the amount of 60 millions.

The custom of making armies travel by post has passed from us to our enemies. Letters from Munich state, that the garrisons of Agram, Pruck, Graz and Waradi have travelled in this manner day and night, to Gorz, in order to dispute the entrance of that country with a French column which is daily expected to arrive there. Our customs are spreading insensibly without its being suspected. Little by little we give a revolutionary aspect to Europe. In no parts are governments what they were three years ago. Kings are no longer every thing, the people are every where considered as something. The public opinion is no longer braved, except in France by a few political scapins. An attentive observer would be surprised at the revolution which has taken place in the tone of all the public acts. Every where they speak, preparatory to acting, in the name of the general interest. They would blush to connect every thing with the interest of an individual, and to acknowledge that to him they sacrifice a great people. The language of ministers, and even of courtiers, is very much altered. Even absolute governments will be destroyed before the expiration of ten years, unless they have the courage and good sense to reform themselves, in order to prevent the shocks and dangers of a revolution.

The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Pope and of the King of Naples are arrived at Paris, to conclude a peace with the Directory.

Letters from Switzerland state, that all the emigrants, without distinction of age or sex, have just received orders to leave all the Cantons before the first of August. The sick and infirm may remain till the first of September.

The Council of Five Hundred again resolved itself yesterday into a secret committee, in order ot continue the debates on the finances. It is decided that a rate shall be fixed for the Mandats, and that its basis shall be the value of corn.

The question that now remains to be determined is, what value in mandats shall represent a pound of corn? There are different opinions on this head; some have proposed 10 sols in Mandats, others 24.

FRENCH REPUBLIC,

State Paper.

The speech of M. Verniac, upon his delivery of his credentials to the Grand Seignior on the 26th ult.

"I transmit to your highness the evidence of the friendship of a faithful alliance with the Ottoman Porte. This

amity, which originated in a wiſe ſyſtem ſince the time of the great Solyman, confirmed by many happy connections for three centuries paſt, and increaſed under imperious circumſtances, is a genuine national ſentiment, which, in conſequence of the liberty it enjoys at preſent, will in future extend the circle of its operations beyond the narrow limits of a ſimple wiſh, by the diſplay of its full powers in the face of all Europe.

" The French Republic does not conceal her inclinations—and the ſucceſsful valour with which ſhe combats her enemies, inſpires her with confidence in ſpeaking of her friendſhip.

" I can now with propriety aſſure you, that the time is paſt when the rumour of event, paſſing from the ſhore of Boſphorous, Dneſter, and the Danube, would expire upon the Seine, in a broken and unregarded echo.

" With the happineſs of the Republic, in union with the Ottoman empire, ſhe wiſhes it may always be governed by ſuch a prince as your highneſs. It is with pleaſure ſhe beholds you ſurrounded with wiſe miniſters; while in the bloom of life you are only occupied in affairs of the higheſt importance, without once loſing ſight of the happineſs and glory of your people. Many virtues and their auſpicious conſequences ever follow you as your merited reward; and may the great hope with which you have inſpired the Republic never prove fruitleſs. Receive this wiſh of the French envoy as a pledge of his particular reſpect and his devotion to your highneſs."

This ſpeech and its anſwer by the Grand Vizier, was interpreted by Dragomans; and the ſplendid habit of M'Vernman, the tricoloured ribband as a ſcarff, and a cluſter of diamonds in his hat, were additional ornaments. The French troops that followed the proceſſion with ſhouldered arms, landed from frigates in the harbour, were attended by military muſic, and went as far as the ſecond court of the Seraglio with the envoy.

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BARTHELEMI.

The following is the laſt communication from Mr. Barthelemi, to the ſtate of Baſle, dated 15th Prairial, June 2d.

Mighty Lords,

" From authentic intelligence it appears, that the army under the command of Conde are on their march towards your frontiers, to reſume the poſition they occupied laſt campaign. I cannot, mighty lords, reſrain from calling your attention to the avowed object of that corps of emigrants, and admoniſhing you to deviſe the moſt effectual means for the maintenance of the neutrality of your territory, and to repel any aggreſſion that may be made upon it.

" I have reaſon to believe, that the meaſures you have already concerted with the confederate ſtates for this purpoſe, together with the reinforcements, compoſed of the Helvetic contingents, cannot fail to give the Executive Directory of the French Republic the utmoſt confidence in the moſt ſcrupulous obſervance of your duties to a neutral country.

" You will not, I hope, mighty lords, miſtake the interference of the French government, when, in conformity to my inſtructions, I again ſolicit your attention reſpecting Conde's army. The only object I have in view on the preſent occaſion is, to preſerve the tranquility of your Canton, and an earneſt deſire to avert from your frontiers, and all the coeſtates, thoſe calamities which to me appear the neceſſary conſequences of neglect and the want of a clear underſtanding at the preſent moment.

" The proper diſpoſitions have been made by our generals, all poſſible precautions have been taken on the confines of France to repel any aggreſſion that may be made by the enemy, after traverſing your territories, and ſhould this band of emigrants have the temerity, if deſpair itſelf ſhould drive them to ſo forlorn an expedient, as to advance with arms in their hands to the very boſom of the French nation, they cannot by any poſſibility eſcape deſtruction. May God preſerve you. &c.

(Signed) " BARTHELEMI."

In a few days after the receipt of the above letter, M. Ochs, burgomaſter of the ſtate of Baſle, ſet out for Paris.

ARMY of the COAST of the OCEAN.

Res non verba.

Head-quarters, Rennes, 25 Prairial. June 13—4th year.

" In hope of defeating the effect of the vigilance we exerciſe, impoſing on the good faith which animates us, and obtaining rather a delay favourable to his perfidious deſigns, or more advantageous conditions, the individual named Puiſaye, calling himſelf commander in chief of the pretended Catholic army, has made, by his agents, to ſeveral general officers of the army, various inſignificant and inſidious demands and propoſitions, tending to commit them in the eyes of the government. The commander in chief, who has for a long time known and diſconcerted the attrocious plots of this agent of England, warns his brothers in arms to be on their guard, and to follow with preciſion what is pointed out to them in the orders of 17th and 18th current. He at the ſame time recommends to them the greateſt activity; and the literal execution of the mandate of the Executive Directory on the ſubject of the diſarming of the inhabitants.

(Signed) " L. HOCHE."

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Tranquility is reſtored to this city. Pillage has ceaſed. It muſt be allowed that it is almoſt a miracle, for the government were on the point of ſeeing a part of thoſe very men, whoſe duty it is to ſuppreſs ſedition, join the inſurgents. Will people be convinced at length that there can be no adequate ſecurity for property in a great town like this, the centre of all the factions, and of every ſpecies of ſeduction, until its defence, at leaſt in part, ſhall be entruſted to thoſe, who are moſt intereſted in ſecuring it againſt all attack.

The Directory have ſent away a part of the troops that were ſtationed in the metropolis, and have ordered others to replace them.

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COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of June 28.

A Juſtice of the Peace in the department of the Youne, denounced to the Council the fatal effects of paying the public annuities in mandats, at a time when ſtock-jobbers inceſſantly depreciate the paper money; he invited the council to take this object into conſideration, in order to prevent the total ruin of the annuitants. Referred to a Commiſſion.

A member moved, that no man ſhould be permitted to eſtabliſh a manufactory for gun-powder, or to keep any ſtock of the ſame article by him, without giving previous notice to the conſtitute dauthorities, who ſhould be empowered to make domiciliary viſits in the houſes of ſuch citizens as ſhould be accuſed for having any ſtock of powder.

Doulcet obſerved, that this vague reſolution would be a groſs violation of the conſtitution, which expreſsly prohibits domiciliary viſits, except in particular caſes, fixed by a ſpecial law. On this motion, the farther diſcuſſion of the queſtion was adjourned to the next day.

We learn from Blois, that Gen. Bounard, Military agent to the government, in the Departments of the Loire and Cher, and of Sarthe, has been ſentenced to five years impriſonment in irons, for having forged receipts for money, which he pretended to have paid. By this means he has ſtolen four millions of aſſignats in three months.

LONDON, July 7.

Laſt Saturday two Ruſſian ſhips of the line ſailed from Yarmouth, in order to reinforce Admiral Macbride's ſquadron.

Singularities.—The Pariſh of Dranie, county of Elgin, in Scotland, contains 1040 inhabitants, and has a ſea-port. There is no lawyer, writer, attorney, phyſician, ſurgeon, apothecary, negro, Jew, gypſey, Engliſhman, Iriſhman, foreigner of any deſcription, nor family of any religious ſect or denomination, except the eſtabliſhed church; there has not been an inſtance of ſuicide during the thirty two years of the preſent miniſter's incumbency, nor has any native of the pariſh been hanged or baniſhed in the memory of man.

July 9.

The homeward bound fleets from the East-Indies, which are daily expected, are ſo numerous as to make them very formidable; beſides which, they have a convoy of the Standard, of 64 guns, and another man of war.

The two packet boats with the mails for America, and the Weſt-Indies, will ſail to-morrow; government diſpatches were ſent down yeſterday to Falmouth.

The reports circulated of a French fleet being at ſea in the Mediterranean, blocking up the port of Leghorn, is in every reſpect untrue; the fact is, that the ſituation of Sir J. Jarvis's ſquadron is ſuch as to render the Italian States perfectly ſecure towards the ſea at leaſt.

June 10.

The ſurpriſing progreſſes of the French, in Italy, create alarming ſenſations with our merchants: They apprehend England will be deprived of all ports in the Mediterranean along the coaſt of Italy, and loſe at laſt the crown of Corſica. The exportation of Engliſh goods, linen, ſteel ware, &c. will ſuffer ſeverely, and the importation of ſilk, fruit, grains, wines and oil, be ſtopped; a loſs of immenſe value to our manufacturers. The ſole market of Salerno uſed to command for two millions ſterling of manufactures; but the fleet that were to ſail thither, from Falmouth, is now waiting future events.

POOLE, July 8.

The Thomas, Capt. Seward, arrived at this port from America, ſpoke the Newfoundland fleet, under convoy of the Romney and Mercury, on Sunday the 3d inſtant, off Scilly, with wind at N. all well.

The Hope, Captain Colborne, of this port, from Swanſey to St. John's, Newfoundland, was captured by a French privateer a few days ſince, off Cape Clear, and the maſter put on board a Spaniſh ſhip, out of which he was landed here yeſterday. The privateer had fallen in with the fleet above mentioned, but owing to the vigilance of the Captain of the Mercury, was prevented from taking any of them.

DUBLIN, July 5.

Extract of a letter from an officer of high rank, at the Cove of Cork, June 25.

" Our fleet lately brought in a large veſſel under Swediſh colours, but ſuſpected to be Dutch property; no papers were found on board to condemn her; the prize was doubtful, and was ſent to England to be tried.

" Yeſterday a fiſherman, off the harbour, hooked a jar, corked, to which a hatchet was tied for the purpoſe of ſinking it. On opening the veſſel it was found full of papers, which were brought to Admiral Kingſmill.—They were the very papers of this ſhip, proving her to be Dutch, and the property French; and naming ſeveral American ſhips fitted out in the ſame way."—[Extraordinary as this circumſtance appears, we pledge ourſelves for its veracity.]

BRUSSELS, June 14.

The bridge eſtabliſhed at Nieuwied, on the left bank of the Rhine, is entirely finiſhed. It is by this bridge that the French troops will be able to tranſport themſelves with facility to the right. General Grenier, with 10,000 men, is this moment before the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein, which finds itſelf entirely ſurrounded; the ſiege of it will commence immediately.

On the ſide of the Upper Rhine General Jourdan has withdrawn from the Nahe and Kreutſnach. He has ſo far ſurrounded, upon the heights of Kirn, a body of 6,000 Auſtrians, that they can have no communication with the Auſtrian army. This body will make great efforts to diſengage itſelf. Already we learn, that the Arch-Duke Charles advances with his troops—thus there will ſoon be a general action.

The new troops of the army of the North this moment arrive in full march for Duſſeldorff, which will encreaſe the army of the right bank of the Rhine.

MILAN, May 23.

The French have, within theſe few days, begun to play their artillery on the citadel, which they had hitherto only blockaded.—The garriſon return their fire vigorouſly; the French, however, have not yet received all their heavy artillery. All the colleges of the magiſtracy have been ſuperſeded, and in their ſtead a military commiſſion, and a municipality, with popular aſſemblies, appointed. All the members of the new colleges muſt take an oath of fidelity to the French Republic. The commandant of Milan is preſident of the municipality.

LUGANO, June 18.

It is the plan of the French to erect Auſtrian Lombardy into an independent Republic. Nobility and titles are already aboliſhed all over the Milaneſe. The French Republic will, it is ſaid, grant Pavia, with its territory, and ſome other portions of Lombardy, to the King of Sardinia. It is certain beyond any doubt, that a new army, now forming in Piedmont with the conſent of the French, is deſtined to garriſon a part of Lombardy.

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KINGSTON, July 28.

Capt. Marr, of the brig Portland, from Halifax, mentions that the Cleopatra frigate has taken and carried in there, a French ſhip from Guadaloupe, with 300 hogſheads of ſugar on board.

The Satisfaction left Antigua on the 17th inſt. the Captain ſaid that before he left that, a veſſel, one of a fleet juſt arrived to windward under convoy of an Admiral and a ſtong ſquadron, put in there to refit, being damaged. We ſincerely hope it was the fleet under convoy of Admiral Blight.

It was ſuppoſed that after tranquiliſing St. Vincents, St. Lucia and Grenada, Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie would withdraw the troops to Barbadoes till the hurricane months were paſt, and then would make an attempt on Guadaloupe.

The crews of the American veſſels in this harbour, whether compoſed of Britiſh ſeamen or not, we cannot ſay, have lately made it a practice to leave their veſſels; a few nights ago an American Barque loſt her whole crew, they carried with them the boat, and when they left her they run an iron crow through her bottom.

HALIFAX, Auguſt 13.

We are ſorry to hear that his Majeſty's ſhip Active, having on board Lord Dorcheſter and family, is wrecked on the iſland of Anticoſti. The paſſengers, officers, and crew, were fortunately ſaved.

Auguſt 20.

Monday arrived his Majeſty's ſnow Earl of Moira, Capt. Fawſon; in her have arrived his excellency the right hon. Guy Lord Dorcheſter and family.

Tueſday arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Pearl, Capt. Ballard, with the crew of the active frigate, lately wrecked on the iſland of Anticoſti.

Arrived, alſo, his Majeſty's ſhips La Raiſon, Capt. Beresford, and L'Eſperance, Capt. Roſe.

La Raiſon has brought in with her the ſhip Harmony, from Philadelphia, bound to Amſterdam, and the brig Polly, from Havre, bound to Boſton.

Wedneſday arrived the ſloop Portland Packet, in 4 days, from Boſton; in which came paſſengers, the hon. David Howell, Eſq; Commiſſioner, and the hon. James Sullivan, Eſq; Agent, on the part of the United States, for aſcertaining the St. Croix boundary, Mr. Samuel Webber, profeſſor of Aſtromony at Cambridge, Mr. John Sullivan, ſon of the hon. J. Sullivan, Mr. Smith, merchant, of Newburyport, and Mr. Sanger, merchant, of Baltimore.

Thurſday arrived the American ſhip Argo, ſent in by La Raiſon, frigate, and on the ſame day La Raiſon ſailed on a cruiſe.

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BOSTON, Auguſt 29.

From Gibraltar, July 12.

Capt. Carter, arrived yeſterday in 46 days from thence, ſays, there was no authentic information of the Spaniards making preparations for breaking peace with the Engliſh. It was, however, the general opinion among the inhabitants, that they ſhould have a war with Spain before any conſiderable lapſe of time.

Admiral Richery was ſtill at Cadiz, where Admiral Mann, who was off Cadiz harbour, ſeemed determined to keep him.

Mr. Simpſon, our Conſul at Gibraltar, had his doubts of the ſafety of Americans navigating the Mediterranean as the time allowed for the Americans to fulfil the ſtipulations of the treaty with Algiers had expired on the 7th July.

A frigate arrived the day before Captain Carter ſailed, from England, with troops, which gave ſtrength to their expectations of a rupture with Spain.

Auguſt 30.

This day the Britiſh frigate La Raiſon arrived in Nantaſket road. It is ſaid ſhe has had a "*bruſh* at ſea."

By a brig which arrived on Sunday, in 46 days from Gibraltar, we learn, that

the Emperor of Morocco has iſſued orders for the capture of all veſſels bound to the ports poſſeſſed by his revolted brother, under the appellation of enemy's ports. Under theſe orders, a Dane, a Swede, a Portugueſe, and an American, have been taken. The latter was the brig Emmeline, Prentiſs, of Boſton; ſhe was bound to Saffia. The former veſſels were cleared, in conſideration of their ſailing previous to the general promulgation of the orders. The American Conſul at Gibraltar was trying to get the Emmeline releaſed, and it was thought would ſucceed.

Capt. Stover, from Surrinam, which he left Aug. 2, informs, that two Engliſh frigates lay at the mouth of the river, in ſight of the Dutch ſquadron, at New-Fort. The Dutch Admiral brought out with him Daniſh regiſters, for the merchantmen at that place; the Engliſh knowing this, capture all veſſels under Daniſh colours, yet notwithſtanding the certainty of being taken by the frigates below, theſe merchantmen are ſent out daily, captured, and ſent to Demarara.—Five ſail were captured one day in ſight of a Dutch frigate which lay down the river. The Admiral is ſuſpected of connivance at theſe captures. The Engliſh are expected to take poſſeſſion of Surrinam, and it is thought little reſiſtance would be made. Capt. Stover believes neither Britiſh king's ſhips, nor Bermudian privateers, moleſt American veſſels at preſent; as he was very near ſuch veſſels on his homeward bound paſſage. Markets are exceeding low. Beef 10 dolls. Pork 14, Flour 10, &c.

We hear from Guadaloupe, that in conſequence of the miſconduct of an American Captain, who, after engaging his whole cargo to government, ſold it to individuals, the government there has declared, that no veſſels ſhall be permitted to an entry, at any other ports but thoſe of Bay Mahon, Point Petre, and Port Louis. And as ſoon as they arrive at either of thoſe places, a guard is put on board, that continues with the veſſel till all the proviſions are out of her.

Captain Topliff, from Jeremie, informs, that the French and Brigands were attacking Jeremie when he ſailed. It was his opinion they would ſoon be maſters of the whole iſland.

It is very ſickly at Port-au-Prince. The fleet is collecting at the Mole; it is not known for what purpoſe.

On Saturday laſt ſailed from this port, on a voyage to the North Weſt Coaſt of this continent, the Hazard, Capt. Swift; and this day, weather permitting, will ſail the ſhip India Packet, Capt. Caſwell. Both theſe veſſels, as well as all employed in the ſame trade, are elegant ſpecimens of American naval architecture; and are equipped in a ſtyle, equal, if not ſuperior, to the much praiſed packet ſhips of Great-Britain. There are now almoſt as many ſhips employed in theſe enterpriſing voyages from this port, as a few years ſince actually belonged to it; however different their route of trade.

NEW-YORK, September 2.

On Friday the 26th ult. arrived at Newburyport, the brig Elizabeth, Capt. Titcomb, in 35 days from Surrinam—Auguſt 1, lat. 17, 22, was boarded by the Vengeance of 74 guns, and Lapwing of 32, detained one hour, politely treated and diſmiſſed; at 6 A. M. diſcovered a number of ſails ſtanding to the northward and eaſtward, which proved to be a Britiſh homeward bound windward fleet, 50 ſail in ſight, under convoy of the Hebe of 50 guns, and others.

At half paſt 9 was ſpoke, after two hours chaſe by the ſaid Hebe, who ordered us not to make ſail, when ſhe immediately proceeded after a ſhip then in ſight, which appeared to be a French frigate of 44guns, on which the Frenchman politely ſhortened ſail, when the commander of the Hebe thought prudent to return to the fleet.

The Legiſlature of the ſtate of Kentucky at their laſt ſitting, in December 1795, paſſed an act, and appropriated the ſum of two thouſand pounds, Virginia currency, for the purpoſe of cutting a waggon road, 30 feet wide, through the wilderneſs; and from a gentleman who arrived in this city laſt Monday, who paſſed through the wilderneſs from Kentucky, the latter end of July laſt, we are informed that the above mentioned road is already cut and finiſhed, from the Crab Orchard to Middleton's ſtation, a diſtance of about 50 miles; and that they expected the remaining 42 miles to the bottom of the Cumberland mountains, where the wilderneſs ends, would be completed by the end of the preſent month. This very uſeful and commendable undertaking will greatly facilitate the paſſage of emigrants from all the ſouthern ſtates, to Kentucky, and the north-eaſtern territory.

The above gentleman alſo informs that lands with improvements in the neighbourhood of Lexington ſold for eight and nine pounds Virginia currency per acre; theſe effects are attributed to the Spaniſh treaty.

September 3.

We hear that Captain Cook, of the ſchooner Hope, arrived yeſterday, on Monday laſt ſaw 6 frigates in company, off the Capes, ſtanding to the eaſtward, but they ſhewed no colours.

Capt. Ward, of the brig Julia, arrived yeſterday in 28 days from Demarara, on the 9th of Auguſt came under the lee of Martinique, and ſaw a number of Britiſh cruiſers. On the 11th, put in at Nevis, to fill up water; while Capt. W. was there, the ſloop Commerce of New-York, Capt. Swan, from Martinique, arrived, the captain of which informed, that 20 American and 4 Daniſh veſſels from Surrinam and Demarara, were carried into Martinique by the Britiſh cruiſers, and he ſuppoſed they would be condemned.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Extract from the log-book of the brig Tothill, Capt. Lovell, arrived yeſterday from St. Croix.

On Saturday laſt, the Cheſapeake bearing about W. N. W. ſaw three ſhips of war ſtanding to the weſtward, one of which altered her courſe about 11 A. M. and ſtood to the northward, the other two continued their courſe to the weſtward, and paſſed us about a mile a head, without ſhewing colours, or offering to ſpeak us; we ſoon after ſaw a ſignal made by one of the two, and the ſhip to the northward immediately tacked and ſtood after them; we continued our courſe to the northward. Next morning, early, we diſcovered three other ſhips bearing about weſt from us, diſtance about 3 leagues, Cape Charles then bearing about weſt, diſtance about twelve leagues, the ſhips ſhaped their courſe for us, but on ſome guns firing, which we took to be near the Cheſapeake, two of the largeſt ſhips tacked and ſtood for that place; the other, which appeared to be a ſloop of war, continued her courſe for us, but about 9 o'clock, on a ſignal made from the other ſhips, ſhe tacked and ſtood for them, and about 11 o'clock they were out of ſight; at 12 we diſcovered them ſtanding to the eaſtward under full ſail, and ſoon diſcovered four other ſhips in the chaſe, which continued till about 5 o'clock, when one of the ſhips coming up with one of the ſhips chaſed, an action commenced, which laſted but a few minutes, and ſoon as the ſmoke cleared away, ſo as to diſcover the ſhips, we miſſed one of them, which we are perſuaded muſt have ſunk; another ſhip then coming up with one which had been engaged, they continued their courſe after the other two, which at dark appeared to be about a league diſtance.

We are further informed, that the Hope, Captain Cook, ſaw, on the day following, Monday, ſix frigates in company, off the Capes, ſtanding to the eaſtward; but they ſhewed no colours.

CHARLESTON, Auguſt 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Naſſau, New-Providence, to his friend in this city, dated July 14. 1796.

"About ten days ago there was a fleet of merchantmen ſailed from this port for London, convoyed by the Narciſſus of thirty-four guns, and Swallow of twenty-eight; the firſt that ever was entirely loaded with the produce of theſe iſlands, conſiſting chiefly of cotton, eſtimated to be worth 90,000l. Previous to their ſailing, the merchants gave a moſt elegant entertainment to the officers of the navy, &c. On Monday afternoon, July 3d, an account was brought to town by a negro, who eſcaped in an open boat, that ſix veſſels, carrying from fifty to one hundred and twenty tons, which ſailed from Naſſau harbour for the out iſlands to brig cotton, were all taken by a French privateer. The inhabitants immediately beat up for volunteers, it was then four o'clock: by nine the ſame evening they manned and victualled a ſnow, two galleys, and a ſchooner, and went off in queſt of the enemy, to retake the veſſels. On Monday the ſchooner fell in with a cartel ſloop from Cape Nichola Mole, who from her appearance ſhe judged hoſtilely inclined; boarded and brought her in. She again put to ſea in queſt of the veſſels, when, after three days ſail, fell in with the privateer; the Captain, perceiving he could not eſcape, quitted the privateer and got on board the faſteſt ſailer of thoſe veſſels he had captured, taking about two thouſand dollars with him. The ſchooner captured the privateer, and recaptured five of the ſix ſail. There were eighteen priſoners on board the privateer when taken. The Swallow gave chace to the other veſſel, which it was ſuppoſed ſhe would ſoon come up with. The ſalvage on the re-capture of thoſe veſſels, together with the privateer, will be above 1200 pounds to the adventurers."

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 7.

By Capt. R. Meaſe, of the ſchooner Lively, fifteen days from Cape Francois, we learn, that ſome days previouſly to his ſailing, the Britiſh had taken poſſeſſion of Monte Chriſto, by expreſs invitation from the Spaniards, who ſent to the Mole for that purpoſe; this ſtep, however, was not deemed of any conſequence at the Cape, and certainly was very imprudent in the Spaniards, as by treaty their whole poſſeſſions are ceded to the French, in St. Domingo; and thoſe concerned in this affair will no doubt be made to ſuffer for their temerity and folly.—Since the arreſtation of Etienne and Barraſcall, two noted chiefs of the blacks, by the order of government, the Negroes have burned ſeveral plantations near Port de Paix; 400 men from that place, under General Pageot, marched againſt them, and forced them to retreat to the mountains and ravines, where it is impoſſible for white men to follow them. Perroud, one of the former adminiſtrators of Port de Paix, is appointed miniſter plenipotentiary from the Republic to the leeward and neutral iſlands, and one Thibeaux is appointed in his place. Buſineſs of every kind very dull at the Cape.

On his paſſage home, Capt. M. ſaw a ſloop of war on ſhore upon the Caicos, and ſuppoſed her to be the Two Sereuſe, French corvette, of twenty 18 pounders, that ſailed from the Cape the day before; the violence of the gale which blew at the time, prevented him from rendering any aſſiſtance.—In lat. 32, 30, long. 75, ſaw three frigates ſtanding to the S. W. which he ſuppoſed to be Barney's diviſion.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away yeſterday in the forenoon from the ſubſcriber, living in Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, the following indented ſervants, viz.

John Flaugh, born in Saxony, about 27 years of age, of a low ſtature, ſtout built, has black hair, and is of a tolerable fair complexion, had on, when he went away, a good hat, a red home made coating jacket, corduroy breeches, white ſtockings, and a new pair of ſhoes, tied with thongs, and is a Maſon by trade.

Chriſtian Nagle, born in Pruſſia, about 25 years of age, a little taller than Flaugh; has ſtraight ſandy hair, of a fair complexion, and a Taylor by trade, had on, when he went away, a brown home made cloth coat, a pair of bottle green corduroy trowſers and jacket, a good pair of ſhoes, and a wool hat, almoſt new, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh.

Conrad Kratz, a Heſſian, about 24 years of age, is tall and ſtrong built, has black curled hair, which he wears ſometimes tied; had on, when he went away, a brown home made cloth coat, almoſt new, a red home made cloth jacket, a pair of bottle green corduroy trowſers, a good pair of ſhoes, and a good wool hat, ſpeaks very little Engliſh. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for any or either of them, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL WITHERS.

September 7th, 1796.

A well built Sorrel Horſe

HAS been taken up, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, and the rider confined in Reading gaol. The owner will come, prove property, pay reaſonable charges, or bring his account againſt the ſuppoſed thief, who has property, and take the horſe away from

JOHN C. STROEBEL.

Reading Auguſt 20th, 1796.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed, at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on Carriages for the conveyance of perſons, and repealing former acts for that purpoſe, that there ſhall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit.

For and upon every Coach, 15 dollars.
upon every Chariot, 12 dollars.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dollars.
upon every Phæton with or without top, 9 dollars.
upon every Coachee, 9 dollars.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dollars.
upon four wheel Carriages, having poſts and tops, with ſteel ſprings, 9 dollars.
upon four wheel top Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dollars.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dollars.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dollars.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dollars.
upon Sulkies with tops, 3 dollars.
upon other two wheel top Carriages, 3 dollars.
upon two wheel Carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dollars.
For and upon all other two wheel Carriages, 2 dollars.
upon every four wheel Carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dollars.

The Collector of the Revenue of the firſt diviſion of the third ſurvey of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania will attend, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at his houſe, in Eaſt-Fallowfield, Cheſter county, at the houſe of Miles M'Carty, in the county of Delaware, and borough of Cheſter, and at John Harper's, at Weſt-Cheſter, on the 29th and 30th of September, of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

To all retail dealers in wines and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them, one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of wines, in a leſs quantity or in leſs quantities than 30 gallons, and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing ſpiritous liquors, in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places.

JACOB HUMPHREY, Collector of the Revenue of Cheſter and Delaware counties.

September 7, 1795.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Spring-Garden, on the night of the 31ſt of Auguſt, a bay HORSE, between 7 and 8 years old, about 15 hands high, is a natural trotter, black legs, mane and tail, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or 20 dollars for the horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ADAM SHUSTER.

Sep. 6, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 27th of this inſt. an indented ſervant man, named JACOB PHASKEL, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, tolerably well ſet, long black hair, tied with a black thick ſet ribbon, dark eyes and eye brows, his forehead bold, his viſage long, and his face full of ſmall red pimples. He took with him a ſquare crown caſtor hat, about half worn, two tow and flax ſhirts, and four pair of trowſers, one pair of new nankeen trowſers, that tied at the ancles, with a rip in the upper part of the thigh, and veſt of the ſame, a buff colour, one pair of ſtriped lye coloured flag trowſers, a ſcarlet veſt with fuſtian back, two waiſtcoats, and a clouded nankeen and a fuſtian coat, a pair of old ſhoes newly patched and ſoaled, and had remarkable long great toes. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, or brings him home to his ſaid maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

MOSES QUINBY.

Amwell townſhip, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, 9 mo. 6th, 1796.

Imported, and for Sale, by

REAY KING,

No. 27, North Second-ſtreet,

RED Bockings,
Duffil Blanketing,
Blue Broad Cloths,
Blue Plains,
Blue and Red Duffils,
White Drapery Baize,
White Welch Flannels,
Scarlet, Red and Yellow do.
White and Coloured Serges,
Checked and Blue Kerſeys,
Brown Camblets, Moreens, Durants,
Rattinetts, Callimancoes,
Velveretts, Thickſetts, and
Book and Jaconet Muſlins.

Alſo on hand,

India Bandanoe Handkerchiefs,
India Muſlins, and
Ticklenburgs.

Plated Ware, Printing Types, and Haberdaſhery.

AN invoice of handſome plated ware, well aſſorted.

Four caſks excellent Britiſh printing ink.

A quantity of types, ornaments, braſs rules, and blazes, from Fry's foundery; conſiſting of two line pica, and double pica ſcript, muſic types, ſpace leads, ſingle, double and treble braſs rules, aſſorted, plain French rules and blazes, aſſorted, braſs braces, aſſorted, braſs column rules, double and treble faces, aſſorted, common braſs rules, three thickneſſes, each article on various bodies.

A great variety of caſt ornaments.

One box ſtout ribbons.

One do. ſhirt wire and mould buttons.

Two caſes containing ſilbel, black, white and coloured chip, ſtraw, Leghorn, Dunſtable, willow and paper hats and bonnets, plain and fanciful.

200,000 needles.

Received per the Farmer, and for ſale, by

WILLIAM JONES.

Aug. 24. † No. 61, Arch-ſtreet.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and ſtands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles
Fiſhhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkſcrews
Penknives and ſciſſars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and ink-holders
Piſtols and burning glaſſes

ALSO,

Cloths and caſſimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Linens and checks
Money purſes & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muſlins
Thickſetts, &c. &c.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

And poſſeſſion given at any time between the date hereof and the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Weſt Caln, Cheſter county, within 1 mile of Peter Whitaker's tavern, on the old Lancaſter road, leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 40 miles from Philadelphia, 2 miles from the turnpike road, within 1 mile of a good merchant mill and ſaw mill, within 2 miles of Samuel Downing's iron works, bounded by land of the widow Pierce, Abraham Jefferies and others, containing 179 acres, of which there is and may be made twenty acres of meadow, the greater part of which may be watered, and between eighty and a hundred acres under excellent timber. On the premiſes is an orchard of excellent grafted fruit, with many other fruit trees, a two ſtory log houſe and barn, and a ſpring-houſe, with a never failing ſpring. The land lays high, and conſequently pleaſant and healthy, level, and eaſy to be tilled. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Edgmont townſhip, Delaware county, within 1 mile and a half of Middletown Friends Meeting-houſe, 3 miles of the Riſing Sun tavern upon the Straſburgh road, leading from Philadelphia to the Turks Head. The conditions of ſale will be made eaſy, by

NATHANIEL HOLLINGSWORTH.

Eighth month 13th, 1796. *

CHARLES ERDMAN,

Sworn Interpreter of the Engliſh, French, German and Low Dutch languages,

KEEPS his Office in Race, or Saſſafras ſtreet, No. 99, the corner of Third-ſtreet, where he will attend at the uſual office hours (at other times he may be found as uſual at his dwelling, 121, Callowhill ſtreet.) He has likewiſe opened at ſaid place,

An Office for the ſale of real Eſtates.

Where he keeps regular books of entries, gratis. He has now for ſale, a great number of houſes in the city and liberties, ſeveral elegant country ſeats, in the neighbourhood of the city, mills, farms in the richeſt parts of Cheſter, Montgomery and Delaware counties, and in moſt every county in this ſtate, and in the neighbouring ſtates, back lands, &c. § 3 mo.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Doyles town, Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, on the 31ſt inſt. a bay HORSE, ſuppoſed to be twelve or thirteen years old, no marks, has not been docked, trots and paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SHAW.

Auguſt 11th, 1796. ¶

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, on the 8th of Auguſt, inſt. a ſervant boy, named Lewis Evans, between ſeventeen and eighteen years of age, 5 feet eight inches high, light hair, and tied, ſmooth face, and a ſcar under one of his eyes; had on, and took with him, a ſecond hand beaver hat, a mixt grey coat, ſtriped cotton jacket, the ſtripe runs croſs ways, dyed homeſpun tow trowſers, a pair of new calf ſkin ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS LEEDOM,

On the plantation of Robert Fletcher.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the paſture of Thomas Downing, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, the 12th of this inſt. a brown HORSE, upwards of 15 hands high, riſing 9 years old, with a large ſtar in his forehead, trots and canters well, with one hind foot white; he is apt to ſlip the bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and ſecures him, with the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and the owner get the horſe again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for the horſe only eight dollars, with reaſonable charges, if brought home.

RICHARD WHITE.

Weſt Whiteland, Auguſt 15. §

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday night, the 9th inſt. a ſorrel MARE, about 15 hands and an half high, ſeven years old, has a ſmall ſtar, her left hind foot white, and a ſmall ſore on the fore part of the neck, occaſioned by the yoke. Whoever will apprehend the thief, that he may be brought to juſtice, and the mare ſecured, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, or Twelve Dollars for the Mare, if brought home, with all reaſonable charges.

JACOB FRY.

Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, Auguſt 11th, 1796.

TAKEN up, treſpaſſing, on the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a brown STEER, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN H. SMITH.

Haverford, Delaware county, Auguſt 11th, 1796. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 28th July, 1796, a dark ſorrel HORSE, about four years old, fifteen hands high, one white hind foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ JOHN BOWLER.

Auguſt 16, 1796.

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

OFFICE

For the Sale of Real Eſtates,

Is opened by the ſubſcribers, in the town of Wilkesbarre, in Luzerne county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania,

Where they have for Sale,

SEVERAL large bodies of LAND, lying in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York.

Alſo ſeveral large bodies of LAND, lying in Virginia, Georgia, and ſeveral other ſtates in the union.

THOMAS WRIGHT, & Co.

June 29, 1796. 3m

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY yeſterday morning from the ſubſcriber, living at Haddonfield, in Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, an indented black lad, named MARK NOER, nearly ſeventeen years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a remarkable long head, and large hands and feet; had on, and carried away with him, a roram hat, an old beaver hat, two coattees, one of them olive fuſtian, the other blue foreſt cloth, white and black croſs-barr'd waiſtcoat, olive fuſtian trowſers, black grain neats leather ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and other cloathing. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him in Glouceſter gaol, at Woodberry, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have an opportunity to diſpoſe of him, ſhall be entitled to the above reward.

JOHN EST. HOPKINS.

8th month 8th, 1796. ¶

John Thompſon & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform thoſe who admire, and would wiſh to encourage any improvement in thoſe arts which are an ornament to a ſtate; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inſpection, the firſt number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Preſſed Bible,

Which they believe to be the moſt beautiful production of its nature hitherto ſeen.

Similar works in Europe have for ſome years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taſte: the preſent production is an attempt to ſhew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every reſpect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been beſtowed on it by ſome of the firſt characters, the proprietors are warranted in ſaying, they have been ſucceſsful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the beſt ever uſed here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are alſo American—and the whole apparatus for hot-preſſing has been procured from different parts of the Union:—It is alſo the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The firſt number may be inſpected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-ſtreet.

It is propoſed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each—one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t f.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the icinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,

No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1ſt. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the ſubſcriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The houſe, out-houſes, barns and ſtables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is ſo well known that a more particular deſcription is not neceſſary.

2d. The Plantation adjoining ſaid tavern, conſiſting of 150 acres of excellent limeſtone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a conſiderble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a ſtone farm-houſe, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing ſtream of water running through the whole; alſo a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot conſiſting of two acres of Land, with a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, and blackſmith's ſhop; being an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be ſold all together, or ſeperate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

4th. The place on which the ſubſcriber now reſides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant ſtone houſe, well finiſhed, being 40 feet in front and nearly the ſame in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation conſiſting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-houſe and an orchard on the premiſes, and a never failing ſpring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be ſold all together, or in ſeparate lots, as will beſt accommodate thoſe who purchaſe.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April, 1797.

The whole of the above deſcribed premiſes lie in Bucks county, in the townſhip of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the TANNING and CURRYING buſineſs, in the country. For further particulars, apply to the Printers hereof. * 7th mo. 12th, 1796.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

SCHEME of a Lottery for raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a ſtone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn number	500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn numbers	15,000
9,400 do. of	15	do.	141,000
10,054 Prizes,			
19,946 Blanks.			300,000
30,000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			300,000

All prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket; ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner, of which public notice will be given.

Reading, May 19, 1796.

Philip Miller, Thomas Dundaſs, Peter Kerſſner, Sebaſtian Miller, William Witman, James May, Daniel Graeff, John Otto, Joſeph Hieſter, John Keim, James Diemer, } Commiſſioners.

Tickets may be had of either of the aforeſaid Commiſſioners, at their reſpective places of abode, in the county of Berks,

And at Mr. *Abraham Sherridan*'s, No. 102, Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's meadow, on the night of the 28th inſtant, a dark cheſnut ſorrel STUD HORSE, riſing five years old, fifteen hands high, a blaze in his face, long tail, his main hangs on each ſide of his neck, had new ſhoes on before, a part of one of his hind ſhoes broken off, trots and canters. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable expences, paid by JAMES M'CAULES.

Hopewell townſhip, York county, July 29th, 1796. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, between the 15th and 16th of this month, a dark brown MARE, about 9 or 10 years old, with a bald face, one white eye, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural pacer, was newly ſhod before, and has two white marks on her right ſide from the ſaddle.—The ſuppoſed thief is a Heſſian, ſpeaks good Engliſh and is about the middle ſize. Whoever finds the Thief and Mare, and ſecures the thief in any gaol, ſhall have the above reward, and for the mare alone Ten Dollars, paid by

PHILIP PRETZ.

Heidelberg townſhip, Northampton county, July 16th, 1796. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, near the Falls of Schuylkill, a ſmall brown COW, having remarkable ſhort horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PHINEAS ROBERTS.

Auguſt 6, 1796. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the evening of Sunday, the 12th of June, inſtant, a Dutch ſervant man, named HENRICUS BECKER, but calls himſelf HENRY, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, has a down look, black curly hair, his upper lip very black, and not much beard; he ſpeaks low, and I think does not hear well; had on, and took with him, one pair of pumps, one pair of ſoaled ſhoes, one pair of brown cotton ſtockings, nankeen coloured jacket and breeches much faded, a muſlin handkerchief, which he generally wears tied behind, a blue cloth coat lined with dark blue ſhaloon, with large braſs or metal buttons with ſmall knobs on them, a new ſhirt, and a rorum hat; he alſo took with him a Dutch Roman prayer book, and an Engliſh and Dutch grammar. He calls himſelf a butcher, but can do very little at the buſineſs. Whoever ſecures ſaid runaway within 150 miles ſhall have the above reward, if 200 miles Thirty Dollars, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1796. tf

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldſmith's buſineſs. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3452.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1796.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed, at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages, for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose, that there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit.

For and upon every Coach, 15 dollars.
upon every Chariot, 12 dollars.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dollars.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dollars.
upon every Phæton, with or without top, 9 dollars.
upon every Coachee, 9 dollars.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dollars.
upon four wheel Carriages, having framed posts and tops, with steel springs, 6 dollars.
upon four wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dollars.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dollars.
upon Chaises with tops, 3 dollars.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dollars.
upon Sulkies with tops, 3 dollars.
upon other two wheel top Carriages, 3 dollars.
upon two wheel Carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dollars.
For and upon all other two wheel Carriages, 2 dollars.
upon every four wheel Carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dollars.

The Collectors of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No. 117, in Race or Sassafras-street, in the city of Philadelphia, at the house of Daniel St. Clair, Esq; in the county of Montgomery, and at the house of Abraham Dubois, Esq; in the county of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all retail dealers in wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than 30 gallons; and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time, and at the same places, by the officers legally authorised to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania.
Office of Inspection at Philadelphia, 21st July, 1796.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away yesterday in the forenoon from the subscriber, living in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, in the state of Pennsylvania, the following indented servants, viz.

John Flaugh, born in Saxony, about 27 years of age, of a low stature, stout built, has black hair, and is of a tolerable fair complexion, had on, when he went away, a good hat, a red home made coating jacket, corduroy breeches, white stockings, and a new pair of shoes, tied with thongs, and is a Mason by trade.

Christian Nagle, born in Prussia, about 25 years of age, a little taller than Flaugh; has straight sandy hair, of a fair complexion, and a Taylor by trade, had on, when he went away, a brown home made cloth coat, a pair of bottle green corduroy trowsers and jacket, a good pair of shoes, and a wool hat, almost new, and speaks broken English.

Conrad Kratz, a Hessian, about 24 years of age, is tall and strong built, has black curled hair, which he wears sometimes tied; had on, when he went away, a brown home made cloth coat, almost new, a red home made cloth jacket, a pair of bottle green corduroy trowsers, a good pair of shoes, and a good wool hat, speaks very little English. Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them in any gaol, so that their master may have them again, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for any or either of them, besides reasonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL WITHERS.

September 7th, 1796.

A well built Sorrel Horse

HAS been taken up, supposed to be stolen, and the rider confined in Reading gaol. The owner will come, prove property, pay reasonable charges, or bring his account against the supposed thief, who has property, and take the horse away from

JOHN C. STROEBEL.

Reading August 20th, 1796.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed, at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on Carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing former acts for that purpose, that there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit.

For and upon every Coach, 15 dollars.
upon every Chariot, 12 dollars.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dollars.
upon every Phæton with or without top, 9 dollars.
upon every Coachee, 9 dollars.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dollars.
upon four wheel Carriages, having posts and tops, with steel springs, 6 dollars.
upon four wheel top Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dollars.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dollars.
upon Chaises with tops, 3 dollars.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dollars.
upon Sulkies with tops, 3 dollars.
upon other two wheel top Carriages, 3 dollars.
upon two wheel Carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dollars.
For and upon all other two wheel Carriages, 2 dollars.
upon every four wheel Carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dollars.

The Collector of the Revenue of the first division of the third survey of the district of Pennsylvania will attend, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at his house, in East-Fallowfield, Chester county, at the house of Miles M'Carty, in the county of Delaware, and borough of Chester, and at John Harper's, at West-Chester, on the 29th and 30th of September, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them, one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines, in a less quantity or in less quantities than 30 gallons, and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spiritous liquors, in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places.

JACOB HUMPHREY, Collector of the Revenue of Chester and Delaware counties.

September 7, 1795.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Spring-Garden, on the night of the 31st of August, a bay HORSE, between 7 and 8 years old, about 15 hands high, is a natural trotter, black legs, mane and tail, and shod all round. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or 20 dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by ADAM SHUSTER.

Sep. 6, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 27th of this inst. an indented servant man, named JACOB PHASKEL, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, tolerably well set, long black hair, tied with a black thick set ribbon, dark eyes and eye brows, his forehead bold, his visage long, and his face full of small red pimples. He took with him a square crown castor hat, about half worn, two tow and flax shirts, and four pair of trowsers, one pair of new nankeen trowsers, that tied at the ancles, with a rip in the upper part of the thigh, and vest of the same, a buff colour, one pair of striped lye coloured flag trowsers, a scarlet vest with fustian back, two waistcoats, and a clouded nankeen and a fustian coat, a pair of old shoes newly patched and soaled, and had remarkable long great toes. Whoever secures said servant in any gaol, or brings him home to his said master, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

MOSES QUINBY.

Amwell township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, 9 mo. 6th, 1796.

TO BE LET,

A Noted Store in Frankford, for carrying on the dry and wet good business, with accommodations for taking in country produce, which has been occupied as such this thirty years past. The stand is equal to any in the county of Philadelphia. For terms apply to

ISAAC WORREL.

Frankford, August 27, 1796.

NEW-YORK, September 8.

Latest Intelligence.

By the Peggy, Captain Bunce, in 49 days from Hull, we have London accounts to the Evening of the 13th July; being three days later than the advices by Captain Clay, lately arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool. The most important articles are the defeat of the Austrians by General Moreau, since his crossing the Rhine; and the continued apprehensions of a rupture between Great Britain and Spain.

LONDON, July 13—14.

This morning the mail arrived from Hamburgh, which was due last Sunday. The accounts confirm the statements given in the last Paris papers, respecting the crossing of the Rhine at Strasbourg and Kehl, and give other particulars respecting the operations of the Austrians, and the alarm that has been spread in all the countries along the Rhine by the progress of the French.

The Austrians having been obliged to abandon Fribourg, in Brisgau, seem to have no choice left but to retreat (for fighting seems now to be out of the question) into the Black Forest, by what is called the Devil's Vale. The army commanded by the Prince of Conde must pursue the same measures.

The Archduke, with part of his army, left the Lahn, intending, it would appear, to prevent the French from getting over at Strasbourg, but, the Republicans having been too quick in their operations to be prevented by the arrival of Austrian reinforcements from such a distance, this movement on the part of the Archduke will, in the end, turn out to the disadvantage of the Imperialists; for, in the mean time, a reinforcement of 25,000 men from the army of the North has joined that of the Sambre and Meuse, which, in consequence, is again advancing towards the Lahn and the Sieg, where, it is probable, the absence of the Archduke will be one means of enabling them to re-establish themselves.

The French by the late movements have rendered all their positions much more secure than they were a short time ago, and it will require great military skill on the part of the imperialists to prevent them from profiting by the circumstance; for not only has the army of the Sambre and Meuse received great reinforcements from that of the North, as we have already stated, but a junction has been formed by the right wing of Jourdan's army, and the left of General Moreau's.

It is probable that the purpose of the French is to penetrate through Suabia on one side, and through the Valteline, the country of the Grisons and Thol, on the other. If they succeed in this, the army of Italy, which has already advanced so far on that side as to have its advanced posts on the Southern mountains of Germany, will be enabled to effect a junction with that of the Rhine. The French armies, when thus united, will extend to the German Ocean on the left, and to the Mediterranean on the right. It is not easy to see at present any thing that can prevent them from executing this vast project, which will open to them the heart of Germany, and compel the Emperor to sue for peace on any terms.

Victory of the French on the Rhine.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, July 6, the following message was delivered.

The Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred.

"Citizen Legislators,

"Victory is as faithful to the armies of the Republic in Germany, as she has been in Italy. We have to announce to you a battle gained at Renchen.

"The army of the Rhine and Moselle, after its brilliant passage of the Rhine, had successfully engaged in several combats,—which were the prelude to the most important operations. A general battle took place on the 10th at Renchen.

The republican troops alternately employed, in imitation of the skilful chiefs who commanded them, that national boldness, which overthrows every thing that opposes its impetuosity; and that unshaken courage, which resists every effort.

The enemy left in the power of the French ten pieces of cannon, twelve hundred prisoners, six hundred horses, and a field of battle covered with dead bodies. There loss is enormous. Such is the expression of Moreau, the Commander in Chief.

"The army of the Sambre and Meuse did not remain a passive spectator of the victorious march of the Rhine and Moselle. The division which had fallen back behind the Rhine forcibly repassed that river at Cologne, between Coblentz and Andernach. A corps of the enemy, which defended the right bank, was compelled to retire with precipitation."

The Assembly immediately decreed:

The Council of Five Hundred, considering that every victory obtained by our armies gives the Republic an opening to the conclusion of an honourable and solid peace; and to all the people in Europe, a pledge of the speedy cessation of the destructive scourge of war, declares, that the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, and of the Sambre and Meuse, continue to deserve well of their country; and that the present resolution shall be printed, and carried by a state messenger to the Council of Elders.

An article from Bonn, of June 24, states, that the news is confirmed, of the French having taken the lines before Mentz. This intelligence, however, merits further confirmation, before it can be implicitly credited.

Private letters from the Imperial army state, that the Prince of Wirtemberg has been summoned to Vienna to give an account of the "Ball, at which General "Lefebre made him pay the piper."

From Italy, the mail brings little intelligence of importance, it confirms the news of an armistice having been concluded between the French Republic and the King of Naples.

Some malcontents at Rome have planted the tree of Liberty there. The ring-leaders have been apprehended.

Eighteen waggons, laden with gold and silver plate, which the French had taken in Lombardy, arrived in Genoa, where they were deposited with the banker Balbi, treasurer to the French.

Capture of Columbo with immense Treasures.

Letters from Madras, dated the 22d of February, received over land at the India House, confirmed the intelligence we gave a few days ago of the capture of Columbo, which, with all other dependencies belonging to the Dutch on the Island of Ceylon, surrendered on the 15th of February to his Majesty's forces under the command of General Stewart. The property found there is immense; that of individuals is secured to them; but three Dutch East-Indiamen, richly laden, and all other public property, will be shared by the captors.

By the ship Charleston, Capt. Clark, arrived at Baltimore, in 55 days from London, we have London papers to the 13th of July, from which the following particulars are copied:—

SWITZERLAND, June 18.

A courier from Buonaparte, who passed through Chamberri, brought the information of that General's head-quarters being at Verona, in the same place which Louis XVIII. has occupied six weeeks before. Buonaparte, on the 6th went to Milan with Salicetti, in order to confer with the Spanish Ambassador to Rome, who is come to conclude an armistice for the Pope, as well as with the Italian Prince, who is come to negociate an armistice for the king of Naples. We are assured that both have been agreed upon, and that the conditions have been sent to Paris by a Courier.

ITALY, June 20.

The Republic of Venice have doubled their military force—they have nearly 80,000 men under arms, to defend their neutrality—they work day and night in the arſenals and docks. Admiral Condulmero, who was at Rome, has been haſtily recalled——The Venetian fleet, which was ſtationed at the Iſle of Corſex, is returned to Venice.

The number of freſh troops that have arrived at the French army in the Milaneſe, which will be moſtly employed againſt Mantua, or join the army of General Meſſena in the Venetian territory, are eſtimated at 50,000 men, among which are ſeveral regiments of cavalry from La Vendee.

A French convoy of twenty-five ſail is arrived on the coaſt of Genoa, which have been purſued in vain by the Engliſh ſhips of war.

A conſpiracy has been diſcovered at Mantua, to give up the city to the French; ſeveral pieces of cannon, at the part were the French were to make an attack, were found only charged with powder and ſand. The conſpirators have been arreſted, and the French, when they appeared before that part of the fortifications, were received with ball.

The ſtrong bridge which the French had thrown over the Po, at Placenza, is furniſhed with artillery, and conſtantly guarded by 1500 men.

A magnificent houſe is prepared at Milan for the lady of Gen. Buonaparte, who is expected there.

The French army before Mantua is now eſtimated at 40,000 men.

Some mal contents at Rome have planted the tree of liberty there. The ringleaders have been apprehended.

VIENNA, June 22.

The Court Gazette of this day contains the following intelligence:

"According to the report of the commander in chief, Baron Beaulieu, dated Cagliano, the 13th inſtant, nothing of importance has occured in the army of Italy. Our patroles advance as far as Vicenza; the caſtle of Milan is not yet formally beſieged by the enemy, but only reconnoitered by about 4 or 5000 men; Mantua is preparing to defend itſelf to the laſt extremity, but is at preſent only blockaded. Checked by the brave reſiſtance of our troops, in every engagement, to the ſuperiority of numbers of the enemy, and kept back by the meaſures for defence which have been taken every where, the enemy has not thought it adviſeable to undertake any thing farther. Our army is only waiting for the reinforcements which are haſtening from all parts for its aſſiſtance, to recommence active operations on their part."

ANDERNACH, June 22.

The head-quarters of the French Sambre and Meuſe army have been removed from this place to Munſter Mayenfeld. Troops are continually on their march towards the Hundzruck, to which it is probable the theatre of war will be removed.

The Auſtrians followed the two diviſions of Lefevre and Collaud till they paſſed the Sieg, the greater part of their troops, however, have now returned from fear, leſt the army of the Rhine and the Moſelle ſhould take advantage of their weakneſs.

KIRPEN, June 26.

On the 23d General Jourdan went to Duſſeldorff, and after having reviewed the army aſſembled there, returned to Coblentz.

All the armies are in motion. We expect a general engagement. The Auſtrian army of the Lower Rhine, which had puſhed its advanced guard as far as Mulheim and Beuſberg, has fallen back precipitately. General Kleber is again advancing to the Sieg, and ſeveral columns of the army of the North are already arrived at Nuys, Borgheim and Duſſeldorff.

This falling back of the Archduke is ſuppoſed to have been principallv occaſioned by the intelligence of General Moreau's having croſſed the Rhine at Straſburg.

MILAN, June 14.

General Buonaparte is, it is ſaid, gone to Paris, to confer perſonally with the Directory, and receive new inſtructions for his future operations. He is expected to return within a fortnight. Citizen Pinſot has been appointed commiſſary of the French army, in the room of Salicetti.

On the 12th three deputies ſet out from this city to Paris, to notify to the French government the wiſh of the inhabitants of Milan, that the Milaneſe and the reſt of Lombardy may be changed into a republic.

When the deputies were about to depart, a great multitude of people was aſſembled. The Preſident of the municipality made a diſcourſe to them, in which he ſaid, "that all the municipalities, legally aſſembled, had expreſſed their wiſh that the country might be changed into a republic." One of the deputies replied, and aſſured the preſident that he would exert himſelf to the utmoſt in the execution of his miſſion, that the people might be gratified in their wiſh for republican liberty. Another of the deputies (Serbelloni) at his departure, took off the key he wore as chamberlain, and declared that as he was now a freeman, he would no longer wear the badge of ſlavery.

The new French Commiſſary, Pinſot, has ordered that all perſons who are indebted to the Auſtrian government, the Archduke Ferdinand, the emigrants, or the powers at war with France, ſhall give them in, under pain of paying double; all feudal rights, excluſive rights of the chace, all armorial bearings and liveries, are aboliſhed. All diplomas of nobility are to be given in, within a week, and burnt. No perſon is to bear any other title, except profeſſional, than that of citizen. Inventories are to be made of all the ſilver utenſils and ornaments in the churches.

The conditions of the French peace with Sardinia are now completely executed. The cities of Valenza and Aleſſandria are now in poſſeſſion of the French.

WESEL, June 26.

The head quarters of the Duke of Brunſwick, who commands the troops appointed to defend the line of demarcation, will be fixed at Minden, on the 1ſt of July.

The action at Ukerath, on the 10th, laſted twelve hours. Three French regiments of chaſſeurs were almoſt entirely cut in pieces. It is ſaid that a miſunderſtanding has taken place between general Kleber and general Jourdan, as the former accuſes the latter of not having properly ſupported him on the Lahn.

Letters from Duſſeldorff, of the 23d, ſay, that the French had withdrawn their troops from all the neighbouring country into the trenches before that city; but that they were making every preparation to defend themſelves in thoſe entrenchments, which they are continually rendering ſtronger. 600 men are conſtantly at work on them.

UPPER-RHINE, June 24.

According to the Auſtrian official account of the action at Ukerath, on the 19th inſtant, the loſs of the French was very conſiderable, and may be eſtimated at 3000 men; three ſtaff officers, twenty other officers, and 700 privates, have already been brought in priſoners, but many have died of their wounds. Our loſs is about 400 men. The conſequence of this victory has been, that the enemy can no longer maintain their poſition on the Sieg; and on the night of the 22d retired two leagues beyond that river. Our light cavalry is in purſuit.

The official account of the battle of Wetzlaer, on the 5th, ſtates that the Auſtrians took ſix pieces of cannon, two howitzers, and one ſtandard; and that the Archduke Charles principally aſcribes that victory to the activity of the Saxon lieutenant-general Lindt, who, by the rapid advance of the troops under his command, decided the fortune of the day.

BRUSSELS, June 28.

General Jourdan has left Coblentz to go to Bonn and Duſſeldorff, where he has inſpected the fortifications, and given the ſtricteſt orders for ſtrengthening them. He then returned to Cologne, and has given orders for a corps of 25,000 men to leave Hundzruck, and repair with all poſſible ſpeed to the Lower Rhine, where the troops are continually filing off upon the right bank of the Rhine, by means of bridges of boats. Several diviſions of the army of the North have alſo effected a junction with the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe; while the French Generals take theſe meaſures to keep their ſituation with advantage below Duſſeldorff, the Auſtrian army, commanded by Arch Duke Charles, is advancing in ſeveral columns to attack the Republicans in their entrenchments. Important engagements are about to enſue.

The corps of Dutch troops commanded by General Van Gueticke, who ſerves againſt the Auſtrians, is arrived in the environs of Cleves, and goes thence to Duſſeldorff. It is an important ſpectacle to ſee the formidable French armies re-united, without interruption; from the North Sea to the frontiers of Switzerland, the Sambre, the Meuſe and the North, being alſo joined, preſent a menacing front on all points.

June 30.

The Auſtrian army, commanded by the Arch duke Charles, advances upon Duſſeldorff. According to intelligence from the banks of the Rhine, the enemy is only at the diſtance of a league and an half; under theſe circumſtances General Kleber has thought proper to concentrate all his forces in the front of Keyſerſwerth and Duſſeldorff, for the purpoſe of connecting the defence of theſe two places, the attack of which muſt preſent great difficulties to the Auſtrians, ſo long as the French ſhall remain maſters of the communication with the left bank of the Rhine. They work night and day in completing the exterior fortifications and the batteries. A multitude of labourers are continually employed upon theſe works.

Beſides, General Kleber has ordered to be pulled down about one hundred houſes, chateauz, and other edifices, which ſurrounded Duſſeldorff, and which made the environs of that city one of the moſt agreeable ſituations in Europe. Theſe evils are the inevitable conſequences of the unfortunate war carried on ſo obſtinately on the two banks of the Rhine.

The head-quarters of the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe will ſoon leave the banks of the Moſelle. It is believed they will be transferred to Cologne, the principal quarter of the theatre of the war being actually on the Lower Rhine. General Jourdan, after having viſited all the preſent poſitions of his troops on the right bank of the Rhine, departed in haſte to proceed to the banks of the Nahe.

Great movements are obſerved among the Auſtrian troops in the neighbourhood of Neuwied, and the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein. We are ignorant of the enemy's plans. It is aſſerted that they intend to riſk the paſſage of the Rhine in the neighbourhood of Coblentz. This, however, does not appear very probable.

MADRID, June 4.

The number of our ſhips of war is encreaſed to ſixty, and it is added, that the court of Naples, returning to the influence of our cabinet, will unite its maritime force with that of Spain, in caſe of a rupture with England. It has indeed been remarked that the Engliſh courts of Admiralty have annihilated, by their deciſions, the validity of the Spaniſh prizes made by Britiſh cruiſers. But every where the armed ſhips of this nation continue to examine with an inſolent curioſity every Spaniſh veſſel which they meet.

PARIS, July 5.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

Hauſſman to the Executive Directory.

Straſburg, 6 Meſſidor (June 24.)

"The attacks of the entrenchments of Kehl were attended with great difficulties, all of which, however, were overcome by our troops.

"Among the traits of courage diſplayed by the troops, the moſt remarkable was the manner in which the firſt redoubt was taken; the ſoldiers, after having leaped into the ditch before they ſcaled the walls, overwhelmed the enemy with a ſhower of ſtones. This new manœuvre made the troops in the redoubt ſtoop, and the republicans immediately jumped upon the parapet, and took poſſeſſion of the redoubt. We had no artillery till we took ſome pieces from the enemy.

June 27.

"Yeſterday evening at ſeven o'clock we attacked the enemy in the wood, which was their moſt advantageous poſition; they were forced to retreat, and we took 30 priſoners. Our left wing has advanced to Biſchoffſheim, the centre is at Offenburg; and the right wing near Auenheim. An Auſtrian cavalier, taken priſoner, aſſured us, that the Prince of Conde's army made part of the Auſtrian army, and that it amounted to 16,000 men; but that is of no conſequence (added the priſoner) you will take them all, for they tremble like hares, and the Auſtrian general requires, that they ſhall be placed at the head of the army. We hope that they will fight in deſpair; they will thereby induce our troops to emulate them."

June 28.

"Priſoners continue to be made in great numbers. The enemy have been forced in their entrenchments, and obliged to fly. They have ſet fire to their magazines, to prevent their falling into our hands. We are now two leagues beyond Offenburg.

LONDON, July 5.

The ſcheme of operations of the French armies is not ſufficiently underſtood in this country to enable us to form a proper eſtimate of its merits. Military men who know the country, however, ſpeak of it with the higheſt commendation. They ſay it is a plan conceived with equal enterprize and ſkill; it defeats every project that the Auſtrians formed for the campaign; ſince, if prince Charles ſhould detach from his army a body of men ſufficient to enable Wurmſer to attack Moreau, he muſt expoſe the important line of the river Main to Jourdan, who would aſſuredly again croſs the Rhine; and even an attack by Wurmſer would not be diſaſtrous to Moreau, while the French have ſecured the bridges for their retreat.

On the other hand, if prince Charles does not detach, it is likely that Moreau will form a juction with Kellerman, who has hardly any thing to oppoſe his paſſage by the Lake of Conſtance, except the feeble garriſons of Landau and Bregentz; and, this junction once effected, the Auſtrian armies muſt retreat from the Rhine, to ſave the very heart of Germany.

In the mean time, even if theſe grand projects ſhould fail, the French have ſucceeded in turning the war into the enemy's country. The fertile ſides of the Briſgaw not merely ſave their own crops, but deprive the Auſtrians of their only near ſupplies, and force them to draw all their ſubſiſtence from the Main and Neckar.

July 12.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has publiſhed a notification to the Imperial Diet, in conſequence of "being bound by new engagements moſt intimately with the head of the Empire;" in which ſhe ſummons the different Princes to remain faithful to the Emperor in the war.—Declares "that her troops are in fact ready to march, but her Majeſty thought ſhe ſhould render a more eſſential ſervice by making a declaration.

An official account was publiſhed at Peterſburgh on the 15th ult. of the capture of the important fortreſs of Derbens, upon the Caſpian ſea, by the Ruſſian General Subow, on the 10th of May, after a bombardment of ten days. Upwards of 12,000 privates were made priſoners, with the Kahn that commanded them, and ſeveral other officers of diſtinction. Immenſe magazines, and a great quantity of artillery, were found in the place.

A violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning fell on the city of Peterſburg, in the night of the 22d of May. Forty-ſix galleys and 24 gun boats were burned to aſhes.—The apartments of the Empreſs at Lariſkozelo received conſiderable damage.

Some frigates are ordered from Portſmouth for the iſland of Jerſey, for its further protection.

July 13.

A letter from Genoa, of the 21ſt of June, ſtates that the French had formally taken poſſeſſion of the Imperial Fiefs in the name of the French Republic, and had exacted an oath of fidelity from the inhabitants.

Several letters from Venice ſtate, that after a long conference between the French Venetian commiſſaries, the Senate of Venice has come to a determination of paying five millions of ducats to the French, and of forming an army of 25,000 Sclavonians and Dalmatians, and of equipping a fleet, in order to act in concert with the French troops, for the

purpoſe of deſpoiling the houſe of Auſtria, of Trieſte, Fiume, and the Frioul, which will be united to the territory of the Venetian Republic.

The Paris Journal in our poſſeſſion likewiſe contains a letter from General Jourdan of the 2d of July, giving an account of a partial action on the Sieg, on the 30th of June, in which ſixty of the Auſtrian horſe were taken priſoners, and ſeveral killed and wounded. This letter we ſhall give at length in our paper of to-morrow.

An article from Bonn, of June 30, ſtates, that the Auſtrians had withdrawn their advanced poſts from the Sieg on the morning of the 29th, and the ſame evening the French advanced poſts arrived in the villages of Reed and Mondorff.

The three united diviſions of Lefebvre, Collaud, and Grenier, paſſed the Sieg on the morning of the 30th, and the patroles had puſhed on as far as Ukerath.

The paſſage of the Rhine by the French, and the taking of the fort of Kehl, ſeem to have occaſioned a conſiderable degree of conſternation.

The French are making every preparation for the defence of Duſſeldorff.

The report of an approaching armiſtice between the Emperor and France is renewed.

Inſurrections begin to break out in different parts of Holland.

NORFOLK, September 3.

Capt. Southwick, of the ſchooner Ranging Polly, arrived here yeſterday, from Port-au-Prince, in 16 days, informs, that flour ſold as low as 12 dollars, pork and beef at 15 and 16 dollars per barrel, and every other kind of proviſions equally cheap—that the Britiſh troops were very ſickly, 80 and 100 dying in the 24 hours; a veſſel from New-York had loſt the Captain and the whole of the crew by the contagion; and every veſſel was loſing ſome of their crew; that the French privateers continued their depredations on our trade, by ſeizing our ſhipping and carrying them into Leogane, where they were certain of being condemned.

PORTSMOUTH, September 1.

Perhaps the oldeſt man living never recollects ſo ſudden a tranſition in the weather to have happened, as has ſince Monday laſt, when the thermometer ſtood at 90, Tueſday forenoon at 86, afternoon fell to 64, and the night to freezing, and on Wedneſday morning ice was ſeen in ſeveral parts of this town of conſiderable thickneſs.

During the laſt week was ſeen off Portſmouth harbour, a ſea *ſerpent*, which was ſuppoſed to be near one hundred feet in length, as it ſhewed itſelf out of water 40 feet; it was as big round as a barrel.

NEWBURY, Auguſt 25.

We hear from St. Johnſborough, that a woman, employed in carrying dinner to ſome men who were at work in a field at ſome diſtance from her houſe, was attacked by a bear, and before her cries were heard, or any aſſiſtance arrived, was mangled in ſuch a condition, that ſhe expired.

CONCORD, Auguſt 30.

The ſeaſon has been very hot and dry—There having been but little rain theſe three weeks, the verdure of our paſtures begin to wither, and the ſprings to fail—*Without rain from heaven, the corn withers on its ſtalk.* The wetneſs of the former part of this year renders the change more evident—We have excellent crops of grain—and ſuch burdens of hay have never been known in theſe parts. the aidity of the weather has a tendency to indiſpoſition; but it is not for man to complain, but to

"*Sing the GOD of Seaſons as they roll.*"

We are happy to learn, that the baleful calamity, which has for ſome time paſt raged in Newburyport, is now abating.—Such has been the mortality, that ſix perſons have died in one houſe. The cauſe of this diſeaſe is known to have originated in ſome putrid fiſh thrown into a cellar. This ought to operate as a caution.

NEW-HAVEN, September 6.

We learn that the yellow fever has made its appearance in the town of Chatham; and in ſeveral caſes has proved fatal. It is ſaid to have been brought in a veſſel from the Weſt-Indies, which arrived at Middlehadam, and from thence introduced into Chatham by means of infected clothes.

NEWBURYPORT, Sept. 5.

State of Health, Monday evening Sept. 5.

Since our laſt publication of the 3d inſt. three perſons only have died of a malignant fever, and one child of a quincy—none have been taken ſick with the above fever ſince laſt Thurſday, and 3 only are now ſick, and we have great reaſon to hope, from the preſent appearances, to be able to give a more favourable account of the diſorder.

By the Committee of Health.

Capt. Lunt, arrived yeſterday in 23 days from Guadaloupe, informs, that the plague had broke out at St. Thomas's, which carries off numbers daily.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.

Accounts from Liſbon mention the arrival of a Brazil fleet of 80 ſail; ſeveral of whom were Indiamen.

By Capt. Plummer, from Cette, Barcelona and Gibraltar, we have much the lateſt news from the South of Europe.

At Cette, a French port in Languedoc, every kind of proviſion was abundant; that province has had one of the moſt luxuriant crops ever experienced.

At Barcelona, July 5, the following was given by a gentleman as the current news of the place.

"We had account yeſterday, that an event, expected for ſome time paſt, had at length taken place, namely, the occupation of Leghorn by the French. About 700 men, chiefly cavalry, having come to Piſtoya, and on the road towards Sienna, ſtruck down ſuddenly, on the morning of the 27th of June, and took poſſeſſion of Leghorn, evidently with the expectation of ſurpriſing the Engliſh and plundering their property. As the Engliſh were, however, appriſed of their viſit, every thing moveable was carried off, even to the laſt ſpar or coil of rope, belonging to the ſquadron, as well as the effects and furniture of individuals. Twenty-three ſquare rigged veſſels, with ſixteen Tartans, laden, ſailed out of the harbour the morning the enemy entered the town. The news that we have from Genoa, in five days, confirms the defeat of the French at Chiuſa, and gives reaſon to expect, that the Auſtrians may have forced them by this time to re-croſs the Po.

At Gibraltar, war with Spain was talked of. Off Cadiz, paſſed through the Engliſh fleet, cruiſing for Richery.

Captain BARNEY's Squadron.

Capt. Freeman, arrived on Monday from St. Bartholemews, informs, that on the 31ſt Auſt. lat. 38, 12, long. 70, 30, he fell in with an Engliſh 64 gun ſhip, part of Admiral Murray's ſquadron, having a French 44 gun ſhip in tow; who informed that the French veſſel was one of Capt. Barney's ſquadron, that they had captured three days before; at which time they parted from Admiral Murray, and left the reſt in the forenoon, in purſuit of the remainder of Capt. Barney's ſquadron; and that about 8 o'clock P. M. they heard a heavy cannonade, from which they ſuppoſe Admiral Murray and Capt. Barney had met, and were giving battle.

NEW-YORK, September 8.

By the Cygnet, from Hamburg, we have been favoured with Hamburgh papers to July 11 incluſive, which we ſhall endeavour to have tranſlated as expeditiouſly as poſſible.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Cygnet from Hamburgh, has obligingly informed us, that the laſt intelligence received was, that the French had paſſed the Rhine, taken Kehl, with 500 priſoners, and had penetrated conſiderably into Suabia; that the Auſtrians had been obliged to leave the lower parts of the Rhine with precipitation, leaving much baggage, &c. That the French army was rapidly advancing to Frankfort. From the recent ſucceſſes of the French, is was the general and daily expecttaion of the citizens of Hamburgh, that a peace would ſoon take place between the Emperor and the French Republic.

September 9.

Accounts from Cayenne inform, that the famous Collot D'Herbois, and Barraud Varennes, have died ſuddenly in that colony.

Capt. Chipman, of the ſhip Polly, from Glaſgow, ſpoke, in the lat. of 41, 46, long. 35, 28, four French frigates on a cruiſe for the Jamaica fleet. The Commodore took Capt. Chipman on board, examined his papers, and told him he was bound for the banks of Newfoundland, to take the Newfoundland fleet, as he was afraid the convoy of the Jamaica fleet was too heavy for him; after his cruiſe was out, he ſaid he intended for Philadelphia, as one of his ſhips was very leaky.

The Commodore's ſhip was called "Andromache."

By Capt. Ryan, who arrived yeſterday, in 45 days, from Cadiz, we learn that the French fleet under Admiral Richery lay there when he ſailed, and that the Engliſh fleet under Admiral Mann was ſtill cruiſing off the harbour, except one ſhip, that was ſent to convoy the merchantmen from Cadiz to Gibraltar.

September 12.

Extract of a letter to a friend in Salem, dated Bilboa, July 1, 1796.

"The public news here is, that the National Convention have petitioned the King of Spain for liberty to march 70,000 men through Spain to Portugal."

The brig Commerce, Capt. Iſaacs, arrived on Saturday from Baltimore. Off Cape Henry was boarded by the Prevoyante, in company with the Reſolution and Topaz; the officer, who boarded, informed Capt. Iſaacs that they had taken Capt. Barney and his ſquadron.

Capt. Coſſwright, of the brig Fanny, from Grenada, ſpoke, on the 8th inſt. the ſloop Harriot, of New-York, Capt. Navarra, bound to Philadelphia, diſmaſted, off the Capes of Delaware. Capt. Coſſwright expected ſhe would get within the Capes that evening.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 14.

Monday laſt arrived the ſhip Independent, Captain Cathcart, from Algiers, Alicant, and Liſbon. She left Algiers the 10th of May. The Captain informs, that before he ſailed from Liſbon (50 days ago) letters were received from Italy, informing that the Britiſh merchants at Leghorn had embarked with all their property, on board of 39 ſail of ſhipping, and that a large body of the French troops ſoon after marched in and took poſſeſſion of that city.

By the brig Betſey, from Liſbon, letters have been received in this city from Algiers, dated June 16, from one of which the following is an extract: "The plague ſtill rages here, Nicholas Hartford, Abraham Simmonds and Joſeph Keith, have died of it: Benjamin Lunt, and John Thomas, are in the hoſpitals, among others of our unfortunate fellow-citizens—of whom ninety remain ſtill here in captivity."

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, July 9, (Received by Captain Boys.)

"The French carry all before them in Italy and on the Rhine. The Citizen Pope has decreed that all the plate not immediately neceſſary for the worſhip of the Supreme Being, may be employed in the holy war againſt the French. So you may ſee he quakes violently, or he would not make ſuch a reſource.

"Flour a drug, 7½ to 8 dollars per barrel, and all kinds of proviſion in proportion."

Died, after a ſhort illneſs, on his paſſage from Hiſpaniola, to this port, Mr. JOSEPH F. ROBERTS, ſecond ſon of George Roberts, Eſq; of this city.

In this young gentleman, his country has loſt a faithful citizen, his parents an affectionate ſon, and his acquaintance an agreeable companion. And if a nice ſenſe of honour, an integrity of character, and an intrepidity of conduct, in the moſt perilous circumſtances, can challenge our admiration or command our reſpect, then will his death be long regretted, and his memory cheriſhed, not only by his more immediate connections and early friends, but by all thoſe, in whoſe ſympathy we are accuſtomed to read an approval of worth, and an encouragement of manly virtue.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county,

Will be ſold by public ſale,

On the firſt day of October next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Nathan Pawling, Eſq; deceaſed, on the premiſes,

A Plantation and tract of 189½ acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Providence, Montgomery county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 6 from Norriſtown; bounded by land of Henry Pawling, Eſq; Perkioming-creek, land of John Allen, and by the river Schuylkill; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, large ſmiths' ſhop, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, built over an excellent and never failing ſpring, a log barn, with ſtabling, a good proportion of meadow, and conſiderably more may be made with little expence, and about 60 acres of timber. This farm is well watered by ſeveral good ſprings, and the ſoil allowed to be good. It may conveniently be divided into two ſettlements, one of which would be a good ſtand for a tradeſman or ſtore-keeper. Any perſon, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, may view the land, and be informed of the title and terms, or conditions of ſale, by

WILLIAMINA PAWLING, Adminiſtrat.

Auguſt 28, 1796.

THE inhabitants of the county of Montgomery are requeſted to meet at the Court-houſe, in Norris-town, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth of September, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, to agree on ſuitable perſons for Governor, Repreſentatives in Congreſs, and Members of Aſſembly, for ſaid county, for the enſuing year.

Montgomery county, Sept. 3d, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Gwynedd townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 2d of July, a brown COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB HEISLER.

Sept. 13th, 1796.

IF ELIZABETH DRING, daughter of JONATHAN DRING, of the town of Waterford, Hertfordſhire, in Great-Britain, who married ARCHIBALD WILLSON, be living, or any of her legal repreſentatives, by calling on the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, they will hear of ſomething to their advantage. The ſubſcriber intending to go to England the latter end of this month, would be glad to know if ſhe is living, or any perſon who can juſtly repreſent her, to heir an eſtate that comes to her by the death of her father. THOMAS DRING.

Weſt-Cheſter, Sep. 10, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable tract of patented land, ſituate in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 84 acres; there are on ſaid tract, a quantity of good meadow, and much more may be eaſily made, with a never failing ſtream of water paſſing through it, a ſufficient quantity of woodland, an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees, and in the neighbourhood of limeſtone. The terms of purchaſe may be known by applying to the ſubſcribers, adjoining ſaid premiſes.

DAVID & HANNAH HYNDMAN.

Sep. 9, 1796.

Will be expoſed to public ſale,

on the 15th of the 10th Month, on the premiſes, if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private ſale,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, 16 miles from Philadelphia, and 1½ from the Crooked Billet, adjoining a road leading from Biberry road to the York road, near the 14 mile ſtone, bounded by lands of Benjamin Lloyd, John Shelmire, and others, containing 97 acres and 67 perches of well improved land, lying on Pennypack creek, 12 acres of which is good meadow, a quantity of good timber, the remainder good ploughland; there are on ſaid plantation, a good bearing apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees, &c. a two ſtory dwelling-houſe, a pump of excellent water at the door, a never failing ſpring at a convenient diſtance, over which is erected a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a large convenient ſtone barn, lately built, on the moſt improved plan, the whole in good repair. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and the neighbourhood good. Due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

JONATHAN BALDERSTON.

9th mo. 9th, 1796.

120 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, a large well made elegant light brown HORSE, about fifteen and an half hands high, carries well, is in good order, one hind foot remarkably mixed with white and brown hair, has no other white about him, is about twelve years old, and goes well in harneſs. Whoever ſecures the horſe, and delivers him to me, ſhall receive twenty dollars, and for the thief, if convicted, the further reward of one hundred dollars, paid by the ſubſcriber, in Pennſbury, Cheſter county.

CASPAR WISTAR.

September 13, 1796. 6w.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid to any perſon, that will deliver into the gaol of Philadelphia or Baltimore, a certain PETER STONE. He is about forty-five years of age, a German, talks bad Engliſh, is a tall ſlim man, with ſhort hair, and fond of wine and brandy. He has lived in Philadelphia, New-York and Boſton, as a coach driver. If delivered in Philadelphia, the reward will be paid by JOHN M'CALLA, if in Baltimore, by me HARTMAN ELLIOTT.

Sept. 5th, 1796.

Weſt-Cheſter, Auguſt 31ſt, 1796.

WAS committed to the gaol of Cheſter county, on the 29th of Auguſt, a negro man, who calls himſelf ABRAHAM, and acknowledges he is a ſlave to Mr. JOHN M'CLEARY, of Cecil county, in the ſtate of Maryland. His maſter is hereby requeſted to come, pay charges, and take him away, in ſix weeks from the above date, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged at tha time, by paying his fees.

BENJAMIN MILLER, Gaoler.

Weſt-Cheſter, September 3, 1796.

WAS committed to the gaol of Cheſter county, on the 1ſt of September, a negro man, who calls himſelf DANIEL, and acknowledges he is a ſlave to Mr. RICHARD HEATH, in the ſtate of Maryland. His maſter is hereby requeſted to come, pay charges, and take him away, in ſix weeks from the above date, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged at that time, by paying his fees.

BENJAMIN MILLER, Gaoler.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Haverford township, Delaware county, a dark brindled milch COW, with some white in her face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOSEPH BOND, jun.

Aug. 23, 1796. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, near the plantation of W. Hambilton, Esq; lying between Darby and Marshal's road, a red COW, that does not give milk. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHANIEL RHODES.

Aug. 23, 1796, †

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Moore's town, Burlington county, New-Jersey, on the night of the 24th of June last, a dark bay MARE, about 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, and spavined in her near hind leg. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EDWARD FRENCH.

Aug. 25, 1796. ¶

WAS found trespassing on the plantation of the subscriber, in Haverford township, Delaware county, on the 29th of July, a brown MARE, with one white hind foot, some saddle marks, and some white hair in her forehead, shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. GEORGE BONSALL.

Aug. 29, 1796. *

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MICHAEL ROADS, late of Honey-Brook township, Chester county, deceased, are desired to make speedy payments; and all those having demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, in order for settlement, to *

JACOB MILLER, } Executors.
JACOB LANDISS, }

Aug. 22, 1796.

To be sold, by private sale,

A House and lot, situate in the township of Evesham, Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, containing two acres of land, one and an half of which is good meadow, with a variety of fruit trees; there is on said lot a new two story frame dwelling house, twenty-four feet by twenty-two, with a good cellar under the whole, and a convenient kitchen adjoining the same, a well with a pump near the door, a good stone smoke-house, with other out buildings. It is a very convenient stand for any mechanical business, being near the road leading from Haddonfield to Mountholly, and on the road leading from Haddonfield to the Cross roads, Foster-town, and Lamberton, within half a mile of Evesham meeting-house, and eleven miles from Coopers' ferries. Any person may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

THOMAS JONES.

August 26th, 1796. *

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of WILLIAM REX, late of Springfield township, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to the subscribers; and all those indebted to the said estate are likewise desired to make speedy payment, to

JESSE REX, } Administrators.
JOHN ACUFF, }

Montgomery county, July 20, 1796. 4w §

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, on Staten-Island, on the 13th inst. three NEGRO MEN, one named SAM, belonging to John Journey, thirty-five years old, about five feet ten inches high, middling slim built, yellowish complexion, one of his front teeth broke, stoops, and plays on the fiddle.

NEEN, about twenty-one years old, near six feet high, slim and straight, very black, wears his hair tied, big ankles, and clumsey footed.

WILL, belonging to Barnet Parlee, about twenty-two years old, five feet seven inches high, stout built, yellow complexion, a large scar on his forehead and on one of his cheeks, some impediment in his speech, and occasionally wears his hair tied. Their dress would be difficult to describe, as they took changes with them. Whoever takes up said Negroes, and returns them to the subscribers, near the Old Blazing Star, or secures them in any gaol, and gives information that they may be had, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, or ten dollars, with charges, for each of them.

JOHN JOURNEY,
ALBERT JOURNEY,
BARNET PARLEE.

August 15th, 1796. *

WILLIAM DAVIS

HAS just opened, and for sale, at No 53, Market-street (next door to Hall and Sellers' Printing-office) five doors from the corner of Second-street, Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cutlery goods,

consisting of ladies and gentlemens' steel finished, double gilt and common watch-chains, &c. &c. &c.

Aug. 24, 1796.

Surveyor-General's Office, August 12th, 1796.

PURSUANT to the directions of the Governor, bearing date the 8th of July, 1796, whereby the Land-Officers were directed to examine a variety of claims to donation lands, and report to him what claims are just, and what are doubtful or inadmissable, whereupon the Land-Officers having met this day, and proceeded to investigate the same, agreeably to the testimony exhibited to them, were of opinion that the evidence produced in support of such claims was extremely deficient, and therefore it is ordered, that a postponement of the further consideration of these claims do take place till the 12th day of October next, of which public notice is to be given in the papers.

JOHN HALL, Secretary of the Land-Office.

John Thompson & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform those who admire, and would wish to encourage any improvement in those arts which are an ornament to a state; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inspection, the first number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Pressed Bible,

Which they believe to be the most beautiful production of its nature hitherto seen.

Similar works in Europe have for some years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taste: the present production is an attempt to shew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every respect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been bestowed on it by some of the first characters, the proprietors are warranted in saying, they have been successful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the best ever used here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are also American—and the whole apparatus for hot-pressing has been procured from different parts of the Union:---It is also the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The first number may be inspected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-street.

It is proposed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each---one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t.f.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

SCHEME of a Lottery for raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a stone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars		20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.		10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.		15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.		8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.		20,000
39 do. of	500	do.		19,500
80 do. of	200	do.		16,000
200 do. of	100	do.		20,000
300 do. of	50	do.		15,000
1 do. of	500	do.	to be paid to the possessor of the first drawn number	500
5 do. of	3,000	do.	to be paid to the possessors of the five last drawn numbers	15,000
9,400 do. of	15	do.		141,000
10,054 Prizes, 19,946 Blanks.				300,000
30,000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,				300,000

All prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket; subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Reading, May 19, 1796.

Philip Miller, Thomas Dundass,
Peter Kershner, Sebastian Miller,
William Witman, James May,
Daniel Graeff, John Otto,
Joseph Hiester, John Keim,
James Diemer,
} Commissioners.

Tickets may be had of either of the aforesaid Commissioners, at their respective places of abode, in the county of Berks,

And at Mr. *Abraham Sherridan's*, No. 102, Race-street, Philadelphia. ‖6w

OFFICE

For the Sale of Real Estates,

Is opened by the subscribers, in the town of Wilkesbarre, in Luzerne county, in the state of Pennsylvania,

Where they have for Sale,

SEVERAL large bodies of LAND, lying in the states of Pennsylvania and New-York.

Also several large bodies of LAND, lying in Virginia, Georgia, and several other states in the union.

THOMAS WRIGHT, & Co.

June 29, 1796. 3m

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, situate in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the estate of the late James Morris, Esq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premises are, a valuable stone grist-mill, in complete repair, and a stone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleasant situation, and a good neighbourhood.

Also about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Nesquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were surveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, situate on a branch of Fishing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-street.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1st. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the subscriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The house, out-houses, barns and stables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is so well known that a more particular description is not necessary.

2d The Plantation adjoining said tavern, consisting of 150 acres of excellent limestone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a considerble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a stone farm-house, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing stream of water running through the whole; also a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot consisting of two acres of Land, with a large stone dwelling-house, and blacksmith's shop; being an excellent stand for business. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be sold all together, or seperate, as will best suit the purchaser.

4th. The place on which the subscriber now resides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant stone house, well finished, being 40 feet in front and nearly the same in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation consisting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-house and an orchard on the premises, and a never failing spring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be sold all together, or in separate lots, as will best accommodate those who purchase.

The terms of payment will be made easy, and possesion given the first of April, 1797.

The whole of the above described premises lie in Bucks county, in the township of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the evening of Sunday, the 12th of June, instant, a Dutch servant man, named HENRICUS BECKER, but calls himself HENRY, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, has a down look, black curly hair, his upper lip very black, and not much beard; he speaks low, and I think does not hear well; had on, and took with him, one pair of pumps, one pair of soaled shoes, one pair of brown cotton stockings, nankeen coloured jacket and breeches much faded, a muslin handkerchief, which he generally wears tied behind, a blue cloth coat lined with dark blue shaloon, with large brass or metal buttons with small knobs on them, a new shirt, and a rorum hat; he also took with him a Dutch Roman prayer book, and an English and Dutch grammar. He calls himself a butcher, but can do very little at the business. Whoever secures said runaway within 150 miles shall have the above reward, if 200 miles Thirty Dollars, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1796. tf.

CHARLES ERDMAN,

Sworn Interpreter of the English, French, German and Low Dutch languages,

KEEPS his Office in Race, or Sassafras street, No. 99, the corner of Third-street, where he will attend at the usual office hours, (at other times he may be found as usual at his dwelling, 121, Callowhill-street.) He has likewise opened at said place,

An Office for the sale of real Estates.

Where he keeps regular books of entries, gratis. He has now for sale, a great number of houses in the city and liberties, several elegant country seats, in the neighbourhood of the city, mills, farms in the richest parts of Chester, Montgomery and Delaware counties, and in most every county in this state, and in the neighbouring states, back lands, &c. § 3 mo.

Looking-Glasses, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets, has for Sale, a large and general Assortment of the following Articles, wholesale or retail:

LOOKING glasses and tea trays
Andirons, shovels and tongs
Candlesticks and snuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and stands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, spoons and soup ladles
Fishhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkscrews
Penknives and scissars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, strings, seals and keys
Plated spurs & spectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Pistols and burning glasses

ALSO,

Cloths and cassimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread stockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Linens and checks
Money purses & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muslins
Thickfetts, &c. &c.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

And possession given at any time between the date hereof and the first of April next,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, situated in the township of West Caln, Chester county, within 1 mile of Peter Whitaker's tavern, on the old Lancaster road, leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, 40 miles from Philadelphia, 2 miles from the turnpike road, within 1 mile of a good merchant mill and saw mill, within 2 miles of Samuel Downing's iron works, bounded by land of the widow Pierce, Abraham Jefferies and others, containing 179 acres, of which there is and may be made twenty acres of meadow, the greater part of which may be watered, and between eighty and a hundred acres under excellent timber. On the premises is an orchard of excellent grafted fruit, with many other fruit trees, a two story log house and barn, and a spring-house, with a never failing spring. The land lays high, and consequently pleasant and healthy, level, and easy to be tilled. Enquire of the subscriber, living in Edgmont township, Delaware county, within 1 mile and a half of Middletown Friends Meeting-house, 3 miles of the Rising Sun tavern upon the Strasburgh road, leading from Philadelphia to the Turks Head. The conditions of sale will be made easy, by

NATHANIEL HOLLINGSWORTH.

Eighth month 13th, 1796. *

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Abington township, on the 8th of August, inst. a servant boy, named Lewis Evans, between seventeen and eighteen years of age, 5 feet eight inches high, light hair, and tied, smooth face, and a scar under one of his eyes; had on, and took with him, a second hand beaver hat, a mixt grey coat, striped cotton jacket, the stripe runs cross ways, dyed homespun tow trowsers, a pair of new calf skin shoes. Whoever takes up said servant, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, paid by

‖ THOMAS LEEDOM,

On the plantation of Robert Fletcher.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of Thomas Downing, in Uwchland township, Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, the 12th of this inst. a brown HORSE, upwards of 15 hands high, rising 9 years old, with a large star in his forehead, trots and canters well, with one hind foot white; he is apt to slip the bridle. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and secures him, with the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, and the owner get the horse again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for the horse only eight dollars, with reasonable charges, if brought home.

RICHARD WHITE.

West Whiteland, August 15. §

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, out of the pasture of the subscriber, on Tuesday night, the 9th inst. a forrel MARE, about 15 hands and an half high, seven years old, has a small star, her left hind foot white, and a small sore on the fore part of the neck, occasioned by the yoke. Whoever will apprehend the thief, that he may be brought to justice, and the mare secured, so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, or Twelve Dollars for the Mare, if brought home, with all reasonable charges.

* JACOB FRY.

Warminster township, Bucks county, August 11th, 1796.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldsmith's business. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3453.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1796.

To the PEOPLE *of the* UNITED STATES:

FRIENDS and FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE period for a new election of a Citizen, to adminiſter the executive government of the United States, being not far diſtant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts muſt be employed in deſignating the perſon who is to be cloathed with that important truſt, it appears to me proper, eſpecially as it may conduce to a more diſtinct expreſſion of the public voice, that I ſhould now appriſe you of the reſolution I have formed, to decline being conſidered among the number of thoſe, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the ſame time, to do me the juſtice to be aſſured, that this reſolution has not been taken, without a ſtrict regard to all the conſiderations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of ſervice, which ſilence in my ſituation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future intereſt; no deficiency of grateful reſpect for your paſt kindneſs; but am ſupported by a full conviction that the ſtep is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your ſuffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform ſacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your deſire. I conſtantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, conſiſtently with motives, which I was not at liberty to diſregard, to return to that retirement, from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The ſtrength of my inclination to do this, previous to the laſt election, had even led to the preparation of an addreſs to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical poſture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of perſons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice, that the ſtate of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the purſuit of inclination incompatible with the ſentiment of duty or propriety; and am perſuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my ſervices, that in the preſent circumſtances of our country, you will not diſapprove my determination to retire.

The impreſſions with which I firſt undertook the arduous truſt were explained on the proper occaſion. In the diſcharge of this truſt, I will only ſay, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and adminiſtration of the government, the beſt exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconſcious, in the out-ſet, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps ſtill more in the eyes of others, has ſtrengthened the motives to diffidence of myſelf; and every day the encreaſing weight of years admoniſhes me more and more, that the ſhade of retirement is as neceſſary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumſtances have given peculiar value to my ſervices, they were temporary, I have the conſolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political ſcene, patriotiſm does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to ſuſpend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude, which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honours it has conferred upon me; ſtill more for the ſtedfaſt confidence with which it has ſupported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifeſting my inviolable attachment, by ſervices faithful and perſevering, though in uſefulneſs unequal to my zeal. If benefits have reſulted to our country from theſe ſervices, let it always be remembered to your praiſe, and as an inſtructive example in our annals, that under circumſtances in which the paſſions, agitated in every direction, were liable to miſled, amidſt appearances ſometimes dubious—viciſſitudes of fortune often diſcouraging—in ſituations in which not unfrequently want of ſucceſs has countenanced the ſpirit of criticiſm—the conſtancy of your ſupport was the eſſential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected.—Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I ſhall carry it with me to my grave, as a ſtrong incitement to unceaſing vows, that Heaven may continue to you the choiceſt tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free conſtitution, which is the work of your hands, may be ſacredly maintained—that its adminiſtration in every department may be ſtamped with wiſdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happineſs of the people of theſe ſtates, under the auſpices of liberty, may be made complete, by ſo careful a preſervation and ſo prudent a uſe of this bleſſing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applauſe, the affection and adoption of every nation, which is yet a ſtranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to ſtop. But a ſolicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehenſion of danger, natural to that ſolicitude, urge me, on an occaſion like the preſent, to offer to your ſolemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, ſome ſentiments, which are the reſult of much reflection, of no inconſiderable obſervation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. Theſe will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only ſee in them the diſintereſted warnings of a parting friend, who can poſſibly have no perſonal motive to bias his counſel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my ſentiments on a former and not diſſimilar occaſion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is neceſſary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government, which conſtitutes you one people, is alſo now dear to you. It is juſtly ſo; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the ſupport of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your ſafety; of your proſperity; of that very liberty which you ſo highly prize. But as it is eaſy to foreſee, that from different cauſes, and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortreſs, againſt which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be moſt conſtantly and actively (though often covertly and inſidiouſly) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you ſhould properly eſtimate the immenſe value of your national union to your collective and individual happineſs; that you ſhould cheriſh a cordial, habitual and immoveable attachment to it; accuſtoming yourſelves to think and ſpeak of it as of the palladium of your political ſafety and proſperity; watching for its preſervation with jealous anxiety; diſcountenancing whatever may ſuggeſt even a ſuſpicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the firſt dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the reſt, or to enfeeble the ſacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of ſympathy and intereſt. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you in your national capacity, muſt always exalt the juſt pride of patriotiſm, more than any appellation derived from local diſcriminations. With ſlight ſhades of difference, you have the ſame religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have in a common cauſe fought and triumphed together; the Independence and Liberty you poſſeſs are the work of joint councils, and joint efforts, of common dangers, ſufferings and ſucceſſes.

But theſe conſiderations, however powerfully they addreſs themſelves to your ſenſibility, are greatly outweighed by thoſe which apply more immediately to your intereſt.—Here every portion of our country finds the moſt commanding motives for carefully guarding and preſerving the union of the whole.

The *North*, in an unreſtrained intercourſe with the *South*, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional reſources of maritime and commercial enterpriſe, and precious materials of manufacturing induſtry.—The *South*, in the ſame intercourſe benefiting by the agency of the *North*, ſees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the ſeamen of the *North*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated;—and while it contributes, in different ways, to nouriſh and increaſe the general maſs of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime ſtrength, to which itſelf is unequally adapted.—The *Eaſt*, in a like intercourſe with the *Weſt*, already finds, and in the progreſſive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home.—The *Weſt* derives from the *Eaſt* ſupplies requiſite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of ſtill greater conſequence, it muſt of neceſſity owe the *ſecure* enjoyment of indiſpenſible *outlets* for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime ſtrength of the Atlantic ſide of the union, directed by an indiſſoluble community of intereſt as *one nation*.—Any other tenure, by which the *Weſt* can hold this eſſential advantage, whether derived from its own ſeparate ſtrength, or from an apoſtate reign power, muſt be intrinſically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular intereſt in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the United maſs of means and efforts greater ſtrength, greater reſource, proportionably greater ſecurity from external danger, a leſs frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations;—and, what is of inеſtimable value, they muſt derive from union an exemption from thoſe broils and wars between themſelves, which ſo frequently afflict neighbouring countries, not tied together by the ſame government; which their own rivalſhips alone would be ſufficient to produce, but which oppoſite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues, would ſtimulate and imbitter.—Hence likewiſe they will avoid the neceſſity of thoſe overgrown military eſtabliſhments, which under any form of government are inauſpicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hoſtile to Republican Liberty. In this ſenſe it is, that your union ought to be conſidered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preſervation of the other.

Theſe conſiderations ſpeak a perſuaſive language to every reflecting und virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the UNION as a primary object of patriotic deſire.—Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace ſo large a ſphere?—Let experience ſolve it. To liſten to mere ſpeculation in ſuch a caſe were criminal. We are authoriſed to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the reſpective ſub-diviſions, will afford a happy iſſue to the experiment. 'Tis well worth a fair and full experiment. With ſuch powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience ſhall not have demonſtrated its impracticability, there will always be reaſon to diſtruſt the patriotiſm of thoſe, who in any quarter may endeavour to weaken it bands.

In contemplating the cauſes which may diſturb our Union, it occurs as matter of ſerious concern, that any ground ſhould have been furniſhed for characteriſing parties by *Geographical* diſcriminations—*Northern* and *Southern*—*Atlantic* and *Weſtern*; whence deſigning men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local intereſts and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular diſtricts, is to miſrepreſent the opinions and aims of other diſtricts. You cannot ſhield yourſelves too much againſt the jealouſies and heart-burnings which ſpring from theſe miſrepreſentations: they tend to render alien to each other thoſe who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our weſtern country have lately had a uſeful leſſon on this head; they have ſeen, in the negociation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the univerſal ſatisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a deciſive proof, how unfounded were the ſuſpicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their intereſts in regard to the MISSISSIPPI: they have been witneſſes to the formation of two treaties, that with Great-Britain and that with Spain, which ſecure to them every thing they could deſire, in reſpect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their proſperity. Will it not be their wiſdom to rely for the preſervation of theſe advantages on the UNION by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to thoſe adviſers, if ſuch there are, who would ſever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your union, a government for the whole is indiſpenſible—No alliances, however [illegible] experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Senſible of this momentous truth, you have improved upony our firſt eſſay, by the adoption of a conſtitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offſpring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full inveſtigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the diſtribution of its powers, uniting ſecurity with energy, and containing within itſelf a proviſion for its own amendment, has a juſt claim to your confidence and your ſupport. Reſpect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquieſcence in its meaſures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The baſis of our political ſyſtems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Conſtitution of government—But, the Conſtitution which at any time exiſts, 'till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is ſacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to eſtabliſh Government preſuppoſes the duty of every individual to obey the eſtabliſhed government.

All obſtructions to the execution of the Laws, all combinations and aſſociations, under whatever plauſible character, with the real deſign to direct, controul, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the conſtituted authorities, are deſtructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They ſerve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a ſmall but artful and enterprizing minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public adminiſtration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous

projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts.—One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the constitution alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions—that experience is the surest standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country—that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigour as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensible. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the goverment is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind.—It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controuled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissention, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more [illegible] miseries, which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the Public Councils, and enfeeble the Public Administration. It agitates the Community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another, foments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of Liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in Governments of a Monarchical cast, Patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favour, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the Guardian of the Public Weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern: some of them in our country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the People, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates.—But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.—The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensible supports.—In vain would that man claim the tribute of Patriotism, who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Men and Citizens.—The mere Politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them.—A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation *desert* the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

'Tis substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.—In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it, is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expence by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expence, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves [illegible] belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised, which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt, that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages, which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! it is rendered impossible by its vices!

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts, through passion, what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favourite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favourite nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satelite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial: else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it.—Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other.—Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which [illegible] Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships, or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality, we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own, to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humour or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronising infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

(*Turn to the fourth Page.*)

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, a mulatto man, named BOB, about 27 years old, and about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on, when he went away, a fustian suit, a castor hat, neats leather shoes tied with buckskin strings; he had a scar on his chin. I forewarn all Captains harbouring him. Whoever secures him in gaol, shall receive the above reward.

ISAAC FISH.

September 4th, 1796.

NEW-YORK, September 14.

By the brig Mary, Capt. Ware, arrived on Tuesday, and ship Margaret, Capt. Mease, arrived yesterday, from Bourdeaux, we have been favored with Paris papers to the 14th of July, from the latest of which we have translated a few of the most material articles; those being the official accounts of the taking of the Citadel of Milan by the French, and Gen. Buonaparte's account of the entry of the French troops into Leghorn. (Daily Advertiser.)

Gazette Francois, 12th July, 1796.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, at Bologn, 3d July.

WHILE a division of the army, Citizens Directors, occupied Bologn, Ferrara and Fayence, another from Reggin advanced to Pistoja, from whence threatened to make itself master of Roine by Florence. The Grand Duke of Tuscany sent to me at Bologn the Marquis Monfredine, to represent to me, that having refused a passage to the Neapolitans, it would be unjust for us to violate a territory, which the coalesced powers had respected. After some conversation he appeared satisfied with a proposition which I made to him of not passing through Florence, and it was agreed that that division should march to Rome by Sienna.—On the 8th the division of Gen. Vaubois arrived at Pistoja; on the morrow the Gen. Murat, at the head of the advanced guard, followed by Gen. Vaubois, with the 75th half brigade, passed the Arno at Festecchio, and the next day suddenly changed their route, and marched rapidly to Leghorn. The rest of the division remained at Pistoja. I sent Citizen Marmout, my aid-de-camp, to Florence, with the letter, a copy of which I send you; he returned at eight in the morning with the answer, which is enclosed. I then set out to join the column which was then at the gates of Leghorn. An English frigate went out of the harbour, and was fired upon, but we were not in time. A few hours before our arrival, more than 40 English vessels, loaded, sailed from Leghorn.

I arrested the Chevalier Spannochi, the Grand Duke's Governor of that city, who had favoured the departure of the English, who had endeavoured to excite the people against us, representing to them the smallness of our numbers, and who, a few hours before, had suffered an English frigate to take two French ships under the cannon of his fort. I sent him off to Florence under the guard of his own soldiers. The Grand Duke has put him in prison, and will punish him severely. That officer is known in Leghorn by his hatred to the French; he has commanded a Neapolitan frigate against us; he is sold to the English. You will find enclosed a copy of my letter, and the Grand Duke's answer.

You will find subjoined hereto the order which I have given to the French Consul, who appears a man of probity, and one in whom confidence can be placed. He has already placed seals upon the English magazines, and he hopes this capture will be worth seven or eight millions to the Republic.

The consternation at Leghorn was but momentary—the good conduct of the troops had quieted the inhabitants. I have left there a strong garrison—and Gen. Vaubois to command them, with the enclosed instructions.

I left it the following day; I passed through Florence with Barthier and a part of my suite; we were made most perfectly welcome. The Grand Duke gave us a dinner, which I thought proper to accept. They assure me that they have always at Florence disapproved of the conduct of those of Leghorn. The Minister of the Republic at Florence has personally assisted the different operations. The Grand Duke, although solicited on all sides to go away, hath refused to lend an ear to his and our enemies; he has remained firm in his capital, surrounded by our troops, reposing himself upon French integrity—this conduct has given him a place in my esteem. The Republic of Lucca have voluntarily furnished me with 6000 fusils, of which the army had great need, the campaign having considerably injured our arms.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Le Miroir—13th July.

ARMY of ITALY.

Head-quarters at Piſtoja, June 26, 1796.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to his Royal Highneſs the Grand Duke of Tuſcany.

The flag of the French Republic is conſtantly inſulted in the port of Leghorn; the property of the French merchants is there violated; each day is there marked by ſome attempt againſt France, as injurious to her intereſt as it is contrary to the laws of nations. The Executive Directory have repeatedly laid their complaints before the miniſter of your Royal Highneſs at Paris, who has been obliged to acknowledge, that it was impoſſible for your highneſs to repreſs the Engliſh, and to maintain the neutrality of the port of Leghorn. The Executive Directory hath from thence thought it to be their duty to repel force by force, and to make its commerce reſpected; it hath therefore ordered me to march a diviſion of the army which I command, and to take poſſeſſion of Leghorn.

I have the honor to inform your Royal Highneſs, that on the 10th of this month, June 28, a diviſion of the army will enter Leghorn; it will conduct itſelf in that city agreeable to thoſe principles of neutrality, which we come to maintain. The flag, the garriſon, and the property of your Royal Highneſs and of your people, will be ſcrupulouſly reſpected. I am moreover charged to aſſure your Royal Highneſs of the deſire which the French government has, of ſeeing the continuance of that friendſhip which unites the two ſtates, and as your Royal Highneſs has daily witneſſed the exceſſes of the Engliſh veſſels, without being able to apply any remedy, they are convinced you will applaud the juſt, neceſſary and uſeful meaſures, which the Executive Directory have taken. I am, with eſteem and reſpect for your Royal Highneſs, BUONAPARTE.

Head-quarters at Leghorn,
11th Meſſidor, June 28.

Buonaparte, commander in chief, &c. to his Royal Highneſs the Grand Duke of Tuſcany.

Royal Highneſs,

An hour before we arrived at Leghorn, an Engliſh frigate carried off two French ſhips, valued at 500,000 livres; the Governor ſuffered them to be carried off under the cannon of his fort, which is contrary to the intention of your Royal Highneſs and the neutrality of the port of Leghorn. I preſent this complaint to your Royal Highneſs, againſt this Governor, who in all his actions hath ſhowed a fixed hatred againſt the French; he endeavoured yeſterday, at the moment of our arrival, to raiſe the people againſt us, and there is no ſort of ill treatment which he hath not attempted againſt our advanced guard. I ſhould without doubt have been authoriſed in trying him by martial law, but from reſpect to your Royal Highneſs, and from a firm perſuaſion of the ſpirit of juſtice which marks all your actions, I have preferred ſending him to Florence, convinced that you will give orders to have him ſeverely puniſhed.

I ought at the ſame time to make my acknowledgments to your Royal Highneſs, for your goodneſs in directing Gen. Storaldo to procure for the army thoſe things which were neceſſary. He has fulfilled the orders of your Royal Highneſs with as much zeal as ſucceſs.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Gazette Francoiſe, July 14.

The Citadel of Milan has ſurrendered to the French arms, 14 days after the trenches were opened. A letter from Gen. Deſpinoy informs that he has taken 28000 priſoners, two hundred thouſand weight of powder. The following is a proclamation ſigned 11th Meſſidor, 28th June, at 3 o'clock in the morning, at head-quarters in Milan.

"The citadel of Milan will be given up to the troops of the French Republic, with its artillery, its proviſions, its magazines of all kinds, its military cheſts and effects, preciſely at five o'clock in the morning. As ſoon as the preſent capitulation is ſigned, four companies of French grenadiers will take poſſeſſion of the gate of Milan, and of the Baſtions Velaſco, Do Pietro and Daniguae. The garriſon of the citadel ſhall march out at the ſame time at the gate of Milan, and ſhall file along the Glacis of Verulimes before the French troops, with the honours of war, arms and baggage only.—Arrived at Point Naviſtis, they ſhall lay down their arms and ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war. The emigrants and deſerters ſhall be delivered to the French General. The ſick and wounded ſhall be treated with all the care due to humanity, and to the generous conduct which has ever diſtinguiſhed the French nation. The garriſon ſhall be furniſhed with the means of tranſporting their equipages to the place of their deſtination. If any diſagreement ariſes in the execution of the above articles, they ſhall be conſtrued favorably to the French.

Signed,
DESPINOY, and LAMY."

From the Courier du Corps Legiſlative.
Tranſlated for the Daily Advertiſer.

PARIS, July 4.

The Americans lately celebrated the anniverſary of American Independence. Amongſt the gueſts, who were to the number of 200, we obſerved ſeveral ambaſſadors, the Miniſter Charles Lacroix, and ſeven of his principal friends ——; thirty deputies, ſuch as Portulis, Barbe Marbois, Dumolard, Languinais, Louvet and Tallien, who was more humble and more ſilent than in the orgies which preceded and followed the 13th Vendemaire.

Louvet paid his reckoning to-day, by relating in his journal the different toaſts which were drank; but we know not why he has forgotten to mention the toaſt, drank with ſuch eclat, to Preſident Waſhington, as alſo that to the majority in Congreſs? It is true that Charles Lacroix has refuſed to drink that toaſt, and declared in a deliberate tone of voice, that he was for the minority. But Louvet, perhaps, thinks with Charles Lacroix and Robeſpierre, that *Virtue* is in the *minority* throughout the world!

LONDON, July 20.

The Hamburgh mail due on Saturday laſt arrived this morning. It brings no intelligence of ſo late a date from the Rhine as that contained in the French papers, which we received yeſterday. The German papers however confeſs, that on the Upper Rhine, General Moreau had made ſome progreſs; that on the evening of the 2d inſt. the French advanced to Bull and Stollholen, and on the next day were beyond the Valley of Kentzig. The Auſtrians were ſtrongly poſted at Raſtadt, and a general battle was expected as ſoon as all the reinforcements had arrived.

The accounts from the Lower Rhine mention, that the French were rapidly advancing to Frankfort. On the night of the 6th, the Auſtrian camp at Neurkirchen was turned and attacked on all ſides; the conteſt was very deſperate, but the French were ſucceſsful, and the Auſtrians were defeated with great loſs. An article from Weſel, dated on the evening of the 9th, ſays, that after the battle of Neurkirchen, the French General Lefebvre paſſed the Lahn.

The outward bound Mediterranean convoy has been ſtopped from proceeding, at the requeſt of the merchants, who preſented a memorial to that effect to Earl Spencer. Sir Hyde Parker's ſquadron, now under orders for ſailing for thoſe ſeas, is to be reinforced.

The courſe of exchange with Hamburgh and Altona yeſterday continued 33 7, and 8. The Dublin courſe was 9 1-2.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, July 23.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Kingſmill, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Cork, to Mr. Nepean.

L'Engageante, Cork harbour, July 16.

"You will pleaſe further to inform their Lordſhips, that his Majeſty's ſloop Hazard is juſt returned, and has brought in with her a French brig privateer, of 14 guns and 106 men, Le Terrible, from Breſt, out ſix days, but had not captured any thing, which he fell in with yeſterday at 3 P. M. Scilly bearing S. S. E. until 11 o'clock, and being unable to weather the Land's End or Scilly, it blowing hard and a great ſea running, Capt. Ruddach thought proper to come hither."

Government yeſterday received diſpatches from Gibraltar, brought to Portſmouth by the Expedition cutter, in 5 days, the quickeſt paſſage ever known. Their contents are of the greateſt importance, and relate not merely to the hoſtile diſpoſition of Spain, but to the perilous ſituation of our fleet in the Mediterranean, ſhut out, as it now is, from all the Italian ports, and having only the unſafe bays of Corſica to depend on for refuge.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) September 5.

On the 18th ultimo, arrived at Raleigh, from the ſtate of Teneſſee, Surry county, Col. Hubbard, diſtinguiſhed by the Indians for his undaunted bravery, who brings accounts that the Creek Indians have lately broke out unprovoked, ſtole about 20 horſes, and marched out of the ſettlement very deliberately; having made but a ſhort day's march; they were followed by a party of active white men and overtaken, but their number was too formidable for an attack; they were all mounted and well armed, in number (as well as the white men could gueſs at the diſtance of 200 yards) about three hundred. The white men left letters on the trees where they made a ſtand, informing the Indians of the great evil which ſuch lawleſs conduct might bring upon their nation, and requeſting them to call to mind the troubles their brethren the Shawaneſe brought upon themſelves, in conſequence of ſuch conduct, and their blind attachment to their beloved man over the water.

This gentleman further informs, that about ten thouſand of the citizens of that country are prepared to ſettle the lands in the Big Bent of the Teneſſee, as low down as the Muſcle Shoals, claiming under a purchaſe made of the Indians, and by a grant obtained from the ſtate of Georgia. Quere, whether the New-York treaty made with M'Gillivray and the United States, and ſanctioned by the delegation of Georgia, will not draw forth againſt thoſe men the ſtrong arm of the Union?

BOSTON, September 12.

Another defeat of the Auſtrians.

On Saturday morning arrived here Captain Swaine, 56 days from Bremen.†——Capt. Swaine is a gentleman of reputation, and has informed us that the following important news was related to him about three or four hours before he left Bremen by his merchant, who is a perſon of information and reſpectability, and Capt. Swaine has not a doubt of its authenticity:—

That on the 12th of July, about a day's march from Frankfort, a ſevere engagement took place between the French and Auſtrian armies, which ended in the total defeat of the latter, with the loſs of 12,000 killed and taken priſoners, together with their baggage, artillery, &c. That the French immediately puſhed on for Frankfort, and it was ſuppoſed at Bremen, when Capt. Swaine ſailed (July 15th) that the French were already in poſſeſſion of that place. This intelligence arrived by expreſs from the Auſtrian army, and was confirmed by the Auſtrian ſoldiers who had eſcaped. It appears, that the French effected this defeat by ſtratagem; having dreſſed a regiment of their troops in Auſtrian uniform the evening preceding the battle, they were made to feign an attack on the French, who retreated; the Auſtrians, obſerving the French falling back, came on with all their forces, and when the French had decoyed them far enough to effect their purpoſe, they turned on them, and made a moſt complete victory.

† *Bremen is about 25 German, or 75 Engliſh, miles from Frankfort.*

NEW-YORK, September 16.

We had on Wedneſday afternoon a ſevere though beneficial ſtorm of rain, thunder and lightning, which laſted until midnight. Our ſtreets have been drenched and cleanſed by the torrents of rain, and the atmoſphere purified by the thunder and lightning. The houſe of Mr. Joſeph Buſwell in Water-ſtreet, near the Fly Market, was ſtruck, the roof perforated, and the top of the chimney injured.

It the night, a public houſe, joining the balloon houſe, was ſtruck, but not much injured, as we learn; the balloon houſe, and the balloon itſelf, it is ſaid, were blown away by the guſt.

A barn at Buſhwick, on Long-Iſland, was burned by lightning yeſterday evening.

At the celebration of the Fete in honour of American liberty, by the citizens of the United States in Paris, on the fourth of July laſt, a cover was laid and a place reſerved, which every gueſt reſpected with feelings of admiration and regret. Upon the cover was fixed a paper, with this inſcription; *For General La Fayette, Commander of the American Light-Infantry.*

September 17.

Capt. Roſſe, of the ſchooner Sophia, from Turks Iſland, informs, that while he lay there, a French ſloop of war, of 22 guns, was wrecked in ſight of that iſland, and that a Britiſh ſloop then in port was ſent out to their aſſiſtance; and after having humanely preſerved the whole crew, they found themſelves under the neceſſity of yielding implicitly to the will of Frenchmen who, ſans ceremonie, conducted her into Cape Francois.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.

Monday laſt the Preſident of the United States left this city, on his journey to Mount Vernon.

Mr. Gore, the American Commiſſioner in England, was preſented to the King on the 13th July, by Mr. Pinckney, the American Miniſter.

The William Penn, Capt. Joſiah, was to have ſailed from London, for this port, the 10th of Auguſt.

The following paragraph is taken from one of the lateſt London papers:

The poſſeſſion of Leghorn by the French has abſolutely excluded the Engliſh ſquadron from all the Italian ports, and it will now have no other aſylum in thoſe ſeas than St. Florent in Corſica. As we hear that four Engliſh ſhips of the line and four frigates have arrived from England at Gibraltar, we ſuppoſe that the Britiſh Miniſter means to reinforce the Mediterranean fleet, for the purpoſe of attempting ſome enterprize againſt the Italian ſtates, who have paſſed from neutrality to a ſort of ſtate war with Great-Britain, by ſhutting their ports to Britiſh veſſels.

In Chancery of New-Jerſey.

John Platt, Henry Appleton, Samſon Wright, Henry Chapman, and John Prothers, executors of William Neate, deceaſed,
againſt
Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſuing out of the High Court of Chancery of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, directed to me, the ſubſcriber, High Sheriff of the county of Morris, in the ſaid ſtate, and in purſuance of the act of Aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided, I ſhall expoſe to ſale, at public vendue and out-cry, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of March next, all thoſe certain MESSUAGES, IRON-WORKS, MILLS, and LANDS adjoining thereto, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being at the head of Muſkinninkunk river, in the counties of Morris and Suſſex, in the ſaid ſtate of New-Jerſey, called and known by the name of BROOKLAND FORGE, which premiſes are ſold under a decree of the ſaid Court of Chancery, to the end that the monies ariſing from ſuch ſale may be applied to the diſcharge of the monies due from the complainants on a certain mortgage, bearing date the firſt day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, given and executed to their teſtator, the ſaid William Neate, deceaſed, by the ſaid Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife, together with the coſts of ſuit by the ſaid Court awarded to the ſaid complainants.

The ſale will commence on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and five on the above mentioned day, when a good and ſufficient deed will be executed, by

HIRAM SMITH, High Sheriff of the county of Morris.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, in the county of Bucks, containing 338 acres of land, of which 25 acres are meadow, 60 acres of woodland, and the remainder arable, divided into fields, each accommodated with water; on the premiſes is a large two ſtory brick houſe, and frame kitchen adjoining, ſtone cart houſe, and convenient frame barn, hay houſe, and ſtabling; alſo two tenements to accommodate ſmall families, a large bearing orchard, a well of good water near the kitchen door, and neat garden pailed in. This farm is about 2½ miles from Delaware works, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Bordentown ferry, has a front on the river of about 100 rods, and ſeveral landing places thereon, that ſhallops load cord wood from the river bank, for the Philadelphia market. The land is generally of a good quality, eaſy tillage, and well adapted to either grain or graſs, and might be divided into two farms. For further information apply to JONATHAN WILLIS, No. 31, ſouth Water-ſtreet, and for terms of ſale, to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

ABRAHAM WARNER.

9th mo. 19th, 1796. 8 w.

CAME to the plantation occupied by the ſubſcriber, on the river Schuykill, about 3½ miles from Philadelphia, in the courſe of the canal now making, one red and white COW, with a white face, and a black ring or ſpot round the right eye. Alſo a dark brindled COW, with a few white ſpots about her belly; ſhe gives milk from three teats. The owners are requeſted to pay the charges, and take them away. CONRAD WILAN.

September 14, 1796. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Whitemarſh, Montgomery county, within a mile of Whitemarſh Church, about three weeks ago, a dark brindled COW, with a white ſtreak along her back, has a crumpled horn, and is dry. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHILLIP LEAR.

Sept. 14th, 1796. *

WAS taken up on the 6th inſtant, treſpaſſing on the land of the ſubſcriber, a dark brown HORSE, nine or ten years old, a ſmall blaze in his face, and ſhip on his noſe, three white feet, and is about 15 hands high, his off eye blind, trots and canters. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY PASCHALL.

Bell-Inn, Kingſeſſing, Sept. 17, 1796.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of *Jonathan Bowen & Son* is diſſolved by mutual conſent, all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid firm, are requeſted to come and ſettle the ſame by the 1ſt of October next, and all thoſe that have any demands are requeſted to bring them forward for ſettlement.

JONATHAN BOWEN & SON.

Bridge-town, Sept. 10. *

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on Friday night, the 15th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber ſkindreſſer, living in the middle of Germantown, a roan MARE, between 6 and 7 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, has a white ſtreak in the forehead, a black ſpot of the ſize of a dollar on the near buttock, both hind feet are white, is a natural trotter, well made, and in good order. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, with the thief, ſo that the theif may be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his mare again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

HENRY BECK.

Germantown, July 16. ‖

Harmony, liberal intercourſe with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and intereſt. But even our commercial policy ſhould hold an equal and impartial hand; neither ſeeking nor granting excluſive favours or preferences; conſulting the natural courſe of things; diffuſing and diverſifying by gentle means the ſtreams of commerce, but forcing nothing; eſtabliſhing, with powers ſo diſpoſed, in order to give trade a ſtable courſe, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to ſupport them, conventional rules of intercourſe, the beſt that preſent circumſtances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumſtances ſhall dictate; conſtantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for diſintereſted favours from another; that it muſt pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by ſuch acceptance, it may place itſelf in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours, and yet of being reproached with ingratitde for not giving more. There can be no greater error, than to expect or calculate upon real favours from nation to nation. 'Tis an illuſion which experience muſt cure, which a juſt pride ought to diſcard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, theſe counſels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the ſtrong and laſting impreſſion I could wiſh; that they will controul the uſual current of the paſſions, or prevent our nation from running the courſe which has hitherto marked the deſtiny of nations: But if I may even flatter myſelf, that they may be productive of ſome partial benefit, ſome occaſional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party ſpirit, to warn againſt the miſchiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard againſt the impoſtures of pretended patriotiſm; this hope will be a full recompence for the ſolicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the diſcharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct muſt witneſs to you and to the world. To myſelf, the aſſurance of my own conſcience is, that I have at leaſt believed myſelf to be guided by them.

In relation to the ſtill ſubſiſting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793 is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, anp by that of your Repreſentatives in both Houſes of Congreſs, the ſpirit of that meaſure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the beſt lights I could obtain, I was well ſatiſfied that our country, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and intereſt to take, a neutral poſition. Having taken it, I determined, as far as ſhould depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perſeverance and firmneſs.

The conſiderations which reſpect the right to hold this conduct, it is not neceſſary on this occaſion to detail. I will only obſerve, that according to my underſtanding of the matter, that right, ſo far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which juſtice and humanity impoſe on every nation, in caſes in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of intereſt, for obſerving that conduct, will beſt be refered to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavour to gain time to our country to ſettle and mature its yet recent inſtitutions, and to progreſs without interruption to that degree of ſtrength and conſiſtency, which is neceſſary to give it, humanly ſpeaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my adminiſtration, I am unconſcious of intentional error, I am nevertheleſs too ſenſible of my defects, not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beſeech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I ſhall alſo carry with me the hope that my country will never ceaſe to view them with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its ſervice, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be conſigned to oblivion, as myſelf muſt ſoon be to the manſions of reſt.

Relying on its kindneſs in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is ſo natural to a man, who views in it the native ſoil of himſelf and his progenitors for ſeveral generations; I anticipate with pleaſing expectation that retreat, in which I promiſe myſelf to realize, without alloy, the ſweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midſt of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws, under a free government—the ever favourite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I truſt, of our mutual cares, labours and dangers.

G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES,
17th September, 1796.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery county,

Will be ſold by public ſale,

On the firſt day of October next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Nathan Pawling, Eſq; deceaſed, on the premiſes,

A Plantation and tract of 189½ acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Providence, Montgomery county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 6 from Norriſtown; bounded by land of Henry Pawling, Eſq; Perkioming-creek, land of John Allen, and by the river Schuylkill; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, large ſmiths' ſhop, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, built over an excellent and never failing ſpring, a log barn, with ſtabling, a good proportion of meadow, and conſiderably more may be made with little expence, and about 60 acres of timber. This farm is well watered by ſeveral good ſprings, and the ſoil allowed to be good. It may conveniently be divided into two ſettlements, one of which would be a good ſtand for a tradeſman or ſtore-keeper. Any perſon, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, may view the land, and be informed of the title and terms, or conditions of ſale, by

WILHAMINA PAWLING, Adminiſtrat.

Auguſt 28, 1796.

Weſt-Cheſter, Auguſt 31ſt, 1796.

WAS committed to the gaol of Cheſter county, on the 29th of Auguſt, a negro man, who calls himſelf ABRAHAM, and acknowledges he is a ſlave to Mr. JOHN M'CLEARY, of Cecil county, in the ſtate of Maryland. His maſter is hereby requeſted to come, pay charges, and take him away, in ſix weeks from the above date, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged at tha. time, by paying his fees.

¶ BENJAMIN MILLER, Gaoler.

Weſt-Cheſter, September 3, 1796.

WAS committed to the gaol of Cheſter county, on the 1ſt of September, a negro man, who calls himſelf DANIEL, and acknowledges he is a ſlave to Mr. RICHARD HEATH, in the ſtate of Maryland. His maſter is hereby requeſted to come, pay charges, and take him away, in ſix weeks from the above date, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged at that time, by paying his fees.

* BENJAMIN MILLER, Gaoler.

Will be expoſed to public ſale,

on the 15th of the 10th Month, on the premiſes, if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private ſale,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, 16 miles from Philadelphia, and 1½ from the Crooked Billet, adjoining a road leading from Biberry road to the York road, near the 14 mile ſtone, bounded by lands of Benjamin Lloyd, John Shelmire, and others, containing 97 acres and 67 perches of well improved land, lying on Pennypack creek, 12 acres of which is good meadow, a quantity of good timber, the remainder good ploughland; there are on ſaid plantation, a good bearing apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees, &c. a two ſtory dwelling-houſe, a pump of excellent water at the door, a never failing ſpring at a convenient diſtance, over which is erected a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a large convenient ſtone barn, lately built, on the moſt improved plan, the whole in good repair. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and the neighbourhood good. Due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

JONATHAN BALDERSTON.

9th mo. 9th, 1796. §

IF ELIZABETH DRING, daughter of JONATHAN DRING, of the town of Waterford, Hertfordſhire, in Great-Britain, who married ARCHIBALD WILLSON, be living, or any of her legal repreſentatives, by calling on the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, they will hear of ſomething to their advantage. The ſubſcriber intending to go to England the latter end of this month, would be glad to know if ſhe is living, or any perſon who can juſtly repreſent her, to heir an eſtate that comes to her by the death of her father. THOMAS DRING.

Weſt-Cheſter, Sep. 10, 1796. ‖

Fifty Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid to any perſon, that will deliver into the gaol of Philadelphia or Baltimore, a certain PETER STONE. He is about forty-five years of age, a German, talks bad Engliſh, is a tall ſlim man, with ſhort hair, and fond of wine and brandy. He has lived in Philadelphia, New-York and Boſton, as a coach driver. If delivered in Philadelphia, the reward will be paid by JOHN M'CALLA, if in Baltimore, by me HARTMAN ELLIOTT.

Sept. 5th, 1796. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Gwynedd townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 2d of July, a brown COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB HEISLER.

Sept. 13th, 1796. ¶

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away yeſterday in the forenoon from the ſubſcriber, living in Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, the following indented ſervants, viz.

John Flaugh, born in Saxony, about 27 years of age, of a low ſtature, ſtout built, has black hair, and is of a tolerable fair complexion, had on, when he went away, a good hat, a red home made coating jacket, corduroy breeches, white ſtockings, and a new pair of ſhoes, tied with thongs, and is a Maſon by trade.

Chriſtian Nagle, born in Pruſſia, about 25 years of age, a little taller than Flaugh; has ſtraight ſandy hair, of a fair complexion, and a Taylor by trade, had on, when he went away, a brown home made cloth coat, a pair of bottle green corduroy trowſers and jacket, a good pair of ſhoes, and a wool hat, almoſt new, and ſpeaks broken Engliſh.

Conrad Kratz, a Heſſian, about 24 years of age, is tall and ſtrong built, has black curled hair, which he wears ſometimes tied; had on, when he went away, a brown home made cloth coat, almoſt new, a red home made cloth jacket, a pair of bottle green corduroy trowſers, a good pair of ſhoes, and a good wool hat, ſpeaks very little Engliſh. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for any or either of them, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by

* MICHAEL WITHERS.

September 7th, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable tract of patented land, ſituate in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 84 acres; there are on ſaid tract, a quantity of good meadow, and much more may be eaſily made, with a never failing ſtream of water paſſing through it, a ſufficient quantity of woodland, an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees, and in the neighbourhood of limeſtone. The terms of purchaſe may be known by applying to the ſubſcribers, adjoining ſaid premiſes.

DAVID & HANNAH HYNDMAN.

Sep. 9, 1796. *

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed, at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, and repealing the former acts for that purpoſe, that there ſhall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit.

For and upon every Coach, 15 dollars.
upon every Chariot, 12 dollars.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dollars.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dollars.
upon every Phæton, with or without top, 9 dollars.
upon every Coachee, 9 dollars.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dollars.
upon four wheel Carriages, having framed poſts and tops, with ſteel ſprings, 6 dollars.
upon four wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dollars.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dollars.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dollars.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dollars.
upon Sulkies with tops, 3 dollars.
upon other two wheel top Carriages, 3 dollars.
upon two wheel Carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dollars.
For and upon all other two wheel Carriages, 2 dollars.
upon every four wheel Carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dollars.

The Collectors of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No. 117, in Race or Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq; in the county of Montgomery, and at the houſe of Abraham Dubois, Eſq; in the county of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

To all retail dealers in wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than 30 gallons; and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing ſpirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time, and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection at Philadelphia, 21ſt July, 1796.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed, at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on Carriages for the conveyance of perſons, and repealing former acts for that purpoſe, that there ſhall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit.

For and upon every Coach, 15 dollars.
upon every Chariot, 12 dollars.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dollars.
upon every Phæton with or without top, 9 dollars.
upon every Coachee, 9 dollars.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dollars.
upon four wheel Carriages, having poſts and tops, with ſteel ſprings, 6 dollars.
upon four wheel top Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dollars.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dollars.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dollars.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dollars.
upon Sulkies with tops, 3 dollars.
upon other two wheel top Carriages, 3 dollars.
upon two wheel Carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dollars.
For and upon all other two wheel Carriages, 2 dollars.
upon every four wheel Carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dollars.

The Collector of the Revenue of the firſt diviſion of the third ſurvey of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania will attend, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at his houſe, in Eaſt-Fallowfield, Cheſter county, at the houſe of Miles M'Carty, in the county of Delaware, and borough of Cheſter, and at John Harper's, at Weſt-Cheſter, on the 29th and 30th of September, of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

To all retail dealers in wines and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them, one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of wines, in a leſs quantity or in leſs quantities than 30 gallons, and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing ſpiritous liquors, in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places.

JACOB HUMPHREY, Collector of the Revenue of Cheſter and Delaware counties.

September 7, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 27th of this inſt. an indented ſervant man, named JACOB PHASKEL, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, tolerably well ſet, long black hair, tied with a black thick ſet ribbon, dark eyes and eye brows, his forehead bold, his viſage long, and his face full of ſmall red pimples. He took with him a ſquare crown caſtor hat, about half worn, two tow and flax ſhirts, and four pair of trowſers, one pair of new nankeen trowſers, that tied at the ancles, with a rip in the upper part of the thigh, and veſt of the ſame, a buff colour, one pair of ſtriped lye coloured flag trowſers, a ſcarlet veſt with fuſtian back, two waiſtcoats, and a clouded nankeen and a fuſtian coat, a pair of old ſhoes newly patched and ſoaled, and had remarkable long great toes. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, or brings him home to his ſaid maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

MOSES QUINBY.

Amwell townſhip, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, 9 mo. 6th, 1796.

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120 *Dollars Reward.*

STOLEN, laſt night, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, a large well made elegant light brown HORSE, about fifteen and an half hands high, carries well, is in good order, one hind foot remarkably mixed with white and brown hair, has no other white about him, is about twelve years old, and goes well in harneſs. Whoever ſecures the horſe, and delivers him to me, ſhall receive twenty dollars, and for the thief, if convicted, the further reward of one hundred dollars, paid by the ſubſcriber, in Pennſbury, Cheſter county.

CASPAR WISTAR.

September 13, 1796. 6w. †

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Spring-Garden, on the night of the 31ſt of Auguſt, a bay HORSE, between 7 and 8 years old, about 15 hands high, is a natural trotter, black legs, mane and tail, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or 20 dollars for the horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ADAM SHUSTER.

Sep. 6, 1796. ‡

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